MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 AUGUST 1981

Libyan-U.S. Clash

Libyan Account of Air Battle--Tripoli Radio reported that the pilots of the two Libyan aircraft fired on by U.S. Air Force aircraft over the Gulf of Sidra told newsmen that they had returned the fire of the eight U.S. F-14's, hitting one, which caught fire and fell "into the sea." According to JANA, U.S. helicopters searched for the pilot of the downed F-14, the "wreckage" of which was "found" by the Libyan Navy.

Diplomatic Protest--JANA reported that Libya had submitted a strongly worded protest over the incident to the United States through the Belgian Embassy, which looks after U.S. interests in Libya. The note accuses the United States of international terrorism. JANA added that Libya had submitted other explanatory notes to the Arab League, the United Nations, the OAU and the nonaligned states' organization.

Radio on "Contradictions" in U.S. Stand--Noting that U.S. 6th Fleet warships had withdrawn "outside Libyan territorial waters," Tripoli's radio claimed that a U.S. White House spokesman had admitted that two warships were inside Libyan territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra at the time of the air battle, thus showing "the clear "contradictions" in U.S. official statements. It said the U.S. disclosure that F-14's were on patrol duty and that the Libyan SU-22's had not threatened the aircraft carrier Nimitz constitutes an explicit admission that the U.S. aircraft were carrying out provocative actions and were the first to fire. It also reported that U.S. Defense Department spokesman Larry Hamilton "has stated he does not know whether the U.S. F-14 aircraft were hit or whether the U.S. pilots were injured." This is a "confirmation and admission" of the downing of a U.S. plane, the radio claimed.

Middle East Comment, Reaction--While ITIM quoted Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin as describing the U.S. action as self-defense, Jerusalem radio said the Americans had set an aerial ambush for the Libyans for political purposes. Expecting the Libyans to conform to past practice and fire warning shots at U.S. planes and ships in the Gulf of Sidra, the radio said, the Americans let the Libyans get near the Nimitz and then sent two F-14's as "bait" for the SU-22's. When the Libyans opened fire, the two U.S. planes had no difficulty in shooting them down immediately with Sidewinder missiles.

According to the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat described the downing of the two Libyan aircraft by U.S. warplanes as directed not only against Libya but also the whole Arab nation. He said the act marked the beginning of a new stage in the conspiratorial plan against both.

Damascus radio reported that the newspaper TISHRIN called the incident planned and premeditated U.S. aggression.

Algiers radio reported that after the incident the Algerian Government expressed its "deep concern" to Libyan and U.S. officials. Iranian Foreign Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, in an interview broadcast over Tehran radio, expressed strong Iranian support for Libya in its struggle against the United States. He also said that Muslim friendship and unity were prerequisites for the defeat of the United States and the destruction of Zionism.

PDRY-Libya-Ethiopia Summit, Treaty

Aden radio reported that the leaders of the PDRY, Libya and Ethiopia had concluded their tripartite summit conference in Aden by signing a treaty of friendship.

PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad told the final summit session that the talks had been fully successful, the radio reported, and added that the tripartite meeting marked a "point of transformation" in the "strategic alliance" among the South Yemeni, Libyan and Ethiopian revolutions. He spoke of a common readiness to cooperate in defense against "imperialist, Zionist and racist aggression." The radio also said Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had described the tripartite alliance as the beginnining of a positive response to the "increasing recklessness of the United States and its agents in the region." He went on to say that the aggression of the United States and its allies can be deterred only by "prepared strength for use when necessary." Noting that the new alliance is linked to the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and is supported by the socialist countries, Al-Qadhdhafi claimed that all peace-loving forces in the world will rush to its defense if it is subjected to dangers by U.S. military schemes.

In a speech at a public rally in Aden the previous day, reported by JANA, AL-Qadhdhafi called on the Arab nation to mobilize against U.S. bases in the Arab world and stressed the need to strengthen Syria against Israel. He made a strong appeal for Yemeni unity and urged the Arabs to get rid of their "artificial borders."

Ethiopian leader Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, in remarks reported by Addis Ababa radio, stressed that the objectives of the Aden summit were to strengthen peace and promote economic and social progress. However, the Voice of Lebanon radio claimed to have received information indicating that the tripartite meeting had devised a plan to strike Gulf oilfields and U.S. interests.

Iran

Demand for Gunboat Hijackers--AFP, citing an Elysee communique, reported that the Iranian gunboat hijacked by the Azadegan commando had been surrendered to the French Navy and that the vessel would be returned to Iran. Paris radio carried a statement by a presidential palace spokesman that said the hijackers would be neither extradited to Iran nor expelled from France. In a press conference statement reported by Tehran radio, Iranian Prime Minister Dr Mohammad Javad Bahonar demanded the arrest and extradition of the hijackers. An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement, carried by Tehran radio, reiterated Bahonar's demand. AFP later reported that in an address to the Majlis on 20 August, Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanuani said that refusal to return the hijackers put French ships at risk.

Internal Security--AFP, citing JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, reported between 16 and 18 August 30 leftists were executed in the Provinces of Gilan and Mazandaran and the cities of Qom and Mashhad. Tehran radio reported the arrest of 15 leftists in several cities, and Ahvaz radio reported the arrest of another 9. Tehran radio noted the wounding of two Kermanshah revolution guards by two assailants in an automobile. The clandestine Free Voice of Iran radio reported the assassination of a Tabriz Hezbollahi fundamentalist leader.

Attack on Washington Interests Section--Citing an announcement by the Public Relations Office of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Tehran Radio reported that the Iranian Interests Section of the Algerian Embassy in Washington had protested to the U.S. State Department and U.S. legal authorities about the abortive attack on it by opponents of the Iranian Government assisted by "fascist U.S. police."

Iraq

Citing informed sources, AFP reported that Iraq and France will shortly begin talks on the conditions for French assistance to Iraq in rebuilding the nuclear reactor that was destroyed by an Israeli air attack in June. The decision was reached after talks in Paris between Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz and French President Francois Mitterrand.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT, KHALAF SCORE U.S. DOWNING LIBYAN PLANES

NC200805 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0654 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Commenting on the downing of two Libyan aircraft by the U.S. 6th Fleet yesterday, Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said the following: This dangerous action is not only directed against Libya, but is also a threat to our whole Arab nation. It marks the start of a new stage in the conspiratorial plan against Libya and the whole Arab nation.

Fatah Central Committee member Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] said: We were not surprised by this serious escalation of the U.S. stand toward Libya. The U.S. aircraft's violation of Libyan airspace and their attack on the Libyan fighter aircraft represents an ominous development in U.S. policy, which for a time has been threatening direct intervention in the area.

What has happened must be a warning to all the Arab states, because it is a precedent that shows that the U.S. policy constitutes a threat to the security of the region, especially the security of oil [amn an-nift]. It also cancels all bets that the United States will adopt a stand sympathetic to the Arabs' interest and their dignity.

PLO OFFICIAL VIEWS PREPARATIONS FOR COMING BATTL

JN191010 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Sharjah, 19 Aug (QNA)--Brig Gen Sa'd Sayil, alias Abu al-Walid, member of the Fatah Central Committee and head of the joint forces operations room, has asserted that the next battle with Israel will be more savage and comprehensive and will exceed the Palestinian-Zionist framework in Lebanon to include the northern front and region, particularly Syria.

In a statement to the newspaper AL-KHALIJ published in the UAE today, Abu al-Walid said that the Palestinian revolution has recently acquired sophisticated weapons and is preparing to confront the next attack. He added that the revolution continues to exert efforts to acquire SAM-6's and SAM-2's to confront the sophisticated U.S. weapons being supplied to the Zionist enemy.

Abu al-Walid did not rule out dialogue with the United States, adding that the only obstacle to this is U.S. nonrecognition of the PLO's legitimate representation of the Palestinian people and their right to set up their independent state.

The Palestinian official emphasized that any search for peace in the region without the participation of the Soviet Union will fail.

He expressed the PLO's continued willingness to abide by the agreements made with the Lebanese authorities, adding that the resistance is willing to facilitate any measures that will lead to security, stability and the establishment of Lebanese sovereignty over the whole of Lebanon.

DOGFIGHT NOT DISCUSSED AT DEADLOCKED MEETING

NC191205 Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 19 Aug 81

[By Hugh Dent]

[Text] Geneva, 19 Aug (AFP)--Crisis talks by OPEC ministers to cope with the world oil glut apparently ran into deadlock here today as the chairman of the meeting, Indonesian Oil Minister Professor Subroto, said that extra time might be needed for debate.

After two hours of tough talks between ministers from the 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Professor Subroto said: "The mountains are higher and [words indistinct] than we thought."

He explained: "We notice that there are problems... more than we had visualised before."

He continued: "We understand the problems better," but added "we might need longer than expected."

Asked whether the shooting down of two Libyan jets by U.S. aircraft over the Mediterranean today had been raised, Professor Subroto replied curtly: "No, we discussed oil."

The Indonesian minister's comment on the first session of formal talks in the emergency meeting sought initially by Nigeria confirms the view that the talks are running into serious difficulties.

The lunchtime break followed statements by Libya and Venezuela that they would not reduce their prices to a compromise level of 34 dollars a barrel sought by Saudi Arabia, which currently charges 32 dollars.

When the conference was announced with Saudi Arabia's participation 10 days ago, it was believed that a general understanding on a 34-dollar base price had been reached. But it now looks as thought the hard-line OPEC producers such as Libya have changed their position significantly.

MINISTER SAYS LIBYA WILL NOT LOWER OIL PRICE

NC190940 Paris AFP in English 0928 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 19 Aug, (AFP)--Libyan Oil Minister 'Abd as-Salam Muhammad az-Zaq'ar today said his country does not want to lower the price of its oil--a move that observers say might be necessary if OPEC is to achieve a single reference price.

Mr az-Zaq'ar, leading the Libyan delegation here, said some of his statements here before the special OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) meeting starting today had been misinterpreted.

However, while saying that Libya had an open mind on a compromise, he added: "We will not decrease our prices."

He spoke yesterday of encountering "flexibility" in preliminary talks with the oil ministers.

Libya, which sells a high quality light crude for 41 dollars a barrel, has been hit hard by oil price for OPEC as well as cuts in production have been proposed as means of dealing with the decline. [as received]

KUWAIT

KUNA CITES KUWAIT PRESS ON 'AMERICAN OFFENSIVE'

LD201138 Kuwait KUNA in English 1031 GMT 20 Aug 71

[Press review]

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 20 (KUNA)--AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM on the American offensive:

The American attack on the Libyan jets is part of an overall scheme against the region. According to this scheme, new tension spots must be created to divert attention from the Arab-Israel touch line east of the Mediterranean. Things in this [word indistinct] tension spot would then be passed in silence.

In addition and within the same framework, it is being considered that the best way to cut off active tributaries to the mountain head of Palestinians in Lebanon is to engage them with direct problems and conflicts that would leave them with no time for the national Arab cause.

"The extremely dangerous and well-fitted game started by including Egypt in a manner that no one would agree to except the Egyptian ruler. The next step was creating a situation whereby Iraq was 'neutralized.' The U.S. dethroned one of their best agents and friends, the shah, to allow the establishment in Iran of a regime that has no occupation but fighting Iraq and 'rooting in' the war with it so that it becomes similar in form to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"If seems now that the Libyans' turn has come. According to the [word indistinct] this country that provides the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese National Movement with arms and support and 'extends its arms' on the American master, this country deserves punishment and the chopping off of its hand that [words indistinct] towards Palestine.

"That Palestinians in Lebanon [words indistinct] pray are left now for 'the last banquet' together with the Syrians. But despite lots of mildness on the part of Arabs, this will never happen except with deadly shafts being pierced in the American chest."

AL-QABAS on the same subject: "When the U.S. decided to carry out naval exercises near the shores of Libya it must have had in its mind that this provocation must result in some kind of confrontation with that country.

"When the confrontation did occur, Reagan expressed his relief for its outcome as if he got exactly what he planned in his mind.

"Arabs got used to American offences executed by Israel's hand. But for this one to come directly from the U.S., it must stir in them dormant national feelings and must drive them towards implementing a united Arab strategy.

"If Reagan is attempting to challenge the Soviets by exhibiting his muscles and by synchronizing the time of the attack on the Libyan jets with the time of signing the 'friendship treaty' between Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen, then this is a serious indication of what is being cooked for our region.

"We completely reject that Arab land, airspace or water be an arena for fights between Washington and Moscow, or a ball to be kicked by the feet of the greatest two."

AL-ANBA on the same subject: "With Libya we stand in one and the same trench, for there is no alternative when it comes to a battle between an Arab and a foreigner.

"Washington attacked Libya through Israel as it did to Lebanon, to the great Palestinian revolution and to the Iraqi nuclear reactor. By doing so, Washington is taking advantage of the split in the Arab ranks that allows the breaking up of Arab confidence, pride and faith at the spots where nationalism is being upheld.

"This American offensive is the answer to be expected by every Arab country that refuses slavery and holds fast to the honor of a unified Arab action against imperialist and Zionist threats.

"This offensive is another link in the chain of conspiracies designed to engage Arab forces at the fronts and in the Arab Gulf. Yesterday's aggression on Libya was designed to prevent Libya from continuing reconciliation efforts it has started towards Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Iraq."

AL-HADAF on the same subject: "Finally, America unveiled its ugly face that usually hid behind the Israeli mask.

"Three days ago, according to a NEWSWEEK report quoting an administration official, [words indistinct] naval exercises opposite the Libyan shores to test this country's reactions. Washington as such has already announced a premeditated provocation and aggression, while its ally in Egypt is doing the same on the border area with Libya.

"The American belligerence against Libya is not an accident as the U.S. tries to describe. It is a prelude to a more expanded aggression against the Arab people of this country.

"The Americans planted the Arab shores with military bases and besieged the Arab ports from the north and south with their fleets. No wonder now they are attempting to liquidate the Arab resistance that refuses to fall under the American influence.

"It is not an exaggeration to note a large-scale aggression is being prepared with the help of the Numayri and the As-Sadat regimes and Israel, that would cover the region between Lebanon from the east to Libya on the west. Its aim is to spread hegemony over the Arab world and to strip its people of their will and wealth."

PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON AL-WAZZAN VISIT

NC191539 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Before Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan left Kuwait today for home, Kuwaiti heir apparent and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah granted an interview to the radio correspondent, 'Isam 'Abdallah, on the outcome of the prime minister's talks in which he said: [Begin recording] [Question] Your highness, after the talks which were held with Prime Minister al-Wazzan, what can you say about the results of these talks and how do you evaluate them?

[Answer] We were happy these past 2 days with the visit of Brother Shafiq al-Wazzan, the prime minister of fraternal Lebanon. Out of our belief in the benefit and value of such meetings, which gives us the chance for further consultations, exchange of views and discussion of issues facing our Arab nation, I can say that the talks which took place between his highness and the prime minister and between me and my colleague the prime minister of Lebanon were held in a cordial and brotherly atmosphere. A spirit of frankness and understanding prevailed in these talks. A comprehensive review was made of all the problems and issues of interest of our Arab nation in general and Lebanon in particular.

I can say that his visit to his second homeland, Kuwait, was successful. We agreed on all the proposals raised by Prime Minister al-Wazzan at this meeting. Once again, I wish his excellency and all the brothers in Lebanon greater success.

[Question] Your Highness: Regarding the Arab summit conference, is it possible to say that it contradicts or is it in harmony with the meetings of the followup committee?

[Answer] Without giving a comprehensive answer to this question I can say that this subject was discussed with Prime Minister al-Wazzan and we agreed on the steps which must be taken regarding the convening of the next Arab summit conference. [end recording]

PDRY

LIBYA, ETHIOPIA, PDRY LEADERS' SUMMIT CONCLUDES

18 Aug Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

LD191702 Tripoli JANA in English 1414 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Aden, 19 Aug, (JANA)--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great al-Fatah Revolution, President 'Ali Nasir Mohammad of the Democratic Republic of Yemen and President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia attended the grand popular rally held at Martyr Hubayshi Stadium in Aden last night.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi addressed thousands of Yemeni crowds who poured in from throughout the Democratic Yemen. He greeted the struggle of the Yemeni people against the British colonialists who considered the Yemen as part of Britain. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi then greeted President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, pledging the unlimited support of the Libyan Arab people for their Yemeni brothers and their leadership in order to achieve their national aspirations.

The leader also greeted President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia, saying: "We consider his presence among us today as practical evidence of the strategic alliance between the great Arab nation and the Ethiopian nation against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatah Revolution, declared that the Aden meeting "is a meeting of the Arab and the Ethiopian revolutions and that of the Arab and Ethiopian nations." He stressed that the Arab revolution finds genuine support in the Ethiopian revolution.

He added "the Aden meeting in fact confirms the alliance, common strategy and common destiny of the Arab and the Ethiopian nations." The leader pledged the Arab revolution's firm and unlimited support for the friendly Ethiopian people in their struggle against Zionism, imperialism and reaction. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi declared "there is a genuine strategic alliance between the Arab and Ethiopian nations, between the Arab and Ethiopian revolutions."

He said: "Our alliance with the Yemeni people is a strategic, genuine one and the Great al-Fatah Revolution will always remain with the Yemeni people in their struggle to crush any seige aimed at encircling them."

He went on to say: "I have come from Libya especially to tell you that our Arab homeland is facing a real threat following the surrender of Egypt, which became an American-Zionist zone of influence. A national mobilization of all Arabs from the ocean to the Gulf is the only option left for us, in addition to an alliance with all the progressive forces in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

"The Arab nation also needs to mobilize its national forces for a counterattack against the U.S. bases under the U.S. domination, as well as the liberation of Palestine, the final objective of out battle of liberation."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added that the Arab nation "is now facing a real danger and the Zionist enemy has scored victories at the expense of the Arab nation."

He pointed out: "We should strengthen Syria, the only trench left facing Israel. We should defend and strengthen this trench with our blood and souls, because shame can only be wiped out with blood and sacrifices."

He added "America and her allies are incapable of depriving us from making the call of death. We are free to make such decision to defend ourselves, despite the enemies' strength."

The leader stressed in his important speech that "the cornerstone of Arab unity is the unity of the two parts of Yemen, the south and north." He said "your slogan should be one Yemen, not two Yemens. We will arrive in San'a' no matter how much the journey will take us." [sentence as received]

The leader directed his call to the brothers in north Yemen, in its villages, cities, valleys and countryside, to achieve unity between the two parts of Yemen. He affirmed "the officials in South Yemen are revolutionaries, not rulers. They affirmed that they will abandon all their posts for the sake of achieving unity between the two Yemens. They consider that San'a' is the captial of unified Yemen and are ready to unite under the banner of San'a' for the sake of unity of the Yemeni people." The brothers in North Yemen, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added, "have to appreciate the historical stand which was proven by the officials in South Yemen."

The leader called on the Yemeni masses to make their daily demand the unity of Yemen "because it is the cornerstone of Arab unity, for it is shameful for Yemen to remain torn apart. You must destroy all chains and remove all borders dividing the people of the one Yemen." The leader stressed "all borders must be destroyed in a continuous people's march, for through this march all barriers will collapse and the Arab nation will be capable of preventing the establishment of bases and gather its forces for freedom and Arab dignity."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out, in his speech in Aden last night, "it is time we changed the map and trampled on the artificial borders, as we are one single people from Marrakesh to Bahrain, one nation and one Arab world." He added: "Through revolution and people's march, we can unite the Yemen, liberate Palestine and the occupied Arab territories and play a decisive role in uniting the Arab nation."

The leader went on to say: "All the man-made borders should be destroyed and dismantled. And we, the revolutionary forces, will raise our voices high, rejecting the borders, the barriers and the gates, as well as the map which is now being drawn for the Arab world." He stressed: "The dymamic revolutionary forces do not recognize but one Arab nation, one Arab world, one Arab people and one Arab gate."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added, in his important speech in Aden yesterday, "this serious meeting of the revolutionary dynamic forces which are playing the decisive role in determining the destiny of the region and challenging the colonialist-reactionary forces which are trying to redivide the region and turn it again into zones of influence for the colonialist and imperialist forces, is a genuine and reliable one."

He added "this meeting is not for domestic consumption or for tickling the senses. It is the meeting of the great revolutions of al-fatah, October and Ethiopia."

Concluding his speech, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pledged the Arab revolution's alliance with the peoples of Somalia, Sudan, Egypt and Palestine.

19 Aug Yemeni, Libyan Speeches

EA192234 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] In a festive and solemn atmosphere and in an atmosphere of revolutionary militant enthusiasm, the business of the tripartite summit meeting attended by Democratic Yemen, the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Socialist Ethiopia ended at 1100 at the presidency in a public session during which a treaty of friendship between the three countries was signed in the presence of all the participating delegation members.

The session was opened by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, with a speech to mark this great historic occasion. He said:

Dear brothers and comrades, we are here concluding our tripartite talks and we now announce to the masses of our peoples and all the good forces in the Arab homeland and the African Continent that our talks, which were pervaded with a spirit of fraternity, were crowned with full success. I want to express on behalf of Democratic Yemen's delegation my deep thanks for the efforts made by Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, my comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and the delegations accompanying them from the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Socialist Ethiopia for making a success of this important and historic meeting, which indeed constituted an important and glorious point of transformation in our bilateral relations and the strategic alliance between our three revolutions.

As I express my deep satisfaction with the success of our talks I feel confident that our efforts will join together to protect, maintain and implement all that on which agreement has been reached, so that it becomes a material strength performing its function in the service of common interests and objectives on behalf of our peoples and bolstering their legitimate struggle against all forms of conspiracy and aggression to which our people are being subjected.

Once again I want to thank the delegations of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Socialist Ethiopia for their splendid efforts in participating in this meeting and making it a success. In this I am expressing the satisfaction of our revolution and our people with the great results emerging out of our useful talks. I want to stress our readiness to work hand-in-hand, from this moment, to achieve the noble goals of our meeting in the service of our peoples in defending their sovereignty and their revolutionary achievements and resisting the intrigues and threats of the imperialist, Zionist and racist aggression facing our peoples.

May our strategic alliance grow stronger and stronger and may our cooperation in various fields develop further. Long live the heroic Libyan revolution. Long live the heroic Ethiopian revolution. Long live the immortal Yemeni revolution. Glory, all glory, to the world revolutionary movement. Victory to the peoples struggling against imperialism, Zionism, racism and reaction for freedom, social progress, socialism and peace. May the militant solidarity between the Arab and African peoples grow ever stronger.

After this brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Great 1 September Revolution, made a joint speech on behalf of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Socialist Ethiopia. This is what he said:

With this meeting coming to an end I would like to hail the brotherly Yemeni people for the great reception and the fraternal spirit accorded to us during our undertaking this work in Aden which through their sentiments and enthusiasm constituted support for what we were doing here. I want to express my thanks to brother 'Ali Nasir, whose chairmanship of the meeting was an important factor for the success of al we achieved. I want to express my gratitude to my great friend President Mengistu and his delegation's members, whose great understanding and effective participation had a deep effect on the achievements of our work.

We want to say that our revolutionary march is based on our discharge of the duty of the revolution, which lays upon us the responsibility of diligent work to face the external challenges which have now reached a height of seriousness. The enemy, represented by America and its agents in the region, must understand that their aggressive policy impels us to take all the measures necessary to put an end to it.

We also warn them that a policy based on strength is a two-edged weapon and that full responsibility for any collapse of peace and stability in this region will be borne by America and its agents before the international community. [Words indistinct] the right of self-defense and we announce that we shall not withdraw before the threat of the use of force. We are confident of our strength, which springs from our right to life upon Earth and under the sun in honor and dignity.

The American plan to contain certain regimes in the region and the establishment of bases and military facilities ought to be [words indistinct] immediately, otherwise America and those regimes will bear the responsibility for the consequences and for any (?serious threat) to international security and stability.

We cannot permit the arrogant insolence of the colonialists and their supporters [word indistinct] to continue. This alliance of ours is the beginning of a positive response against the increasing recklessness of America and its agents in the region. By this meeting of ours we are expressing the will of the peoples of the region and we worked in this meeting of ours to make our living forces, embodied in the liberation movements, allies of one another. We believe that the peoples have the right to live in peace and freedom and this is the only way to build economic and social progress. This is to enable the peoples to direct their resources towards peaceful construction.

At the same time, we also believe that the aggressive nature of the United States and its allies cannot be deterred except with prepared strength bound together in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, in whose vanguard are the PLO and the Syrian Arab Republic, together with the African liberation movements, in whose vanguard lie the liberation movements for Namibia and South Africa. It also has the full support of the anti-imperialist socialist camp, in which we have the most important friends, in this international confrontation imposed by the aggressors and their supporters in the region as a threat to peace. Everybody should know that all the peace-loving forces in the world will rush to our defense if we are subjected to dangers resulting from the undertaking of schemes by American and its supporters that rely exclusively on military strength.

This is so because the task of preserving world peace is an international responsibility, and not the responsibility of the people of the region alone. Our work here is the cornerstone of the entrenchment of the strategic alliance between the Arab nation and the Ethiopian nation and between the Arab revolution and the Ethiopian revolution. It is also the beginning of serious work to confront the colonialist-reactionary attack on our peoples and at the same time [word indistinct] a counterattack from our side against this aggression led by America.

By this we shall also strengthen (?the confidence) of the Palestinian people, the Namibian people and the people of South Africa, as well as all the liberation forces of the world.

In conclusion, I want to express my happiness and thanks and wish our work here success. God's peace and mercy be upon you.

After brother Col al-Qadhdhafi ended his speech, the three leaders, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Mengistu Haile Mariam, signed the documents of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the three countries which they agreed on during the tripartite summit held in Aden.

Al-Qadhdhafi Departure

LD201405 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1339 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Aden, 20 Aug (KUNA)--Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi left Aden today for home, after taking part in the summit meeting with PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

BRIEFS

BAHRAIN FISHING INDUSTRY--Bahrain's ailing fishing industry is being thrown a multimillion dinar lifeline over the next 4 years. The aim is to breathe new life into the trade which has been in the doldrums since the crippling shrimp crisis in mid-1979. Six new fishing ports costing BD6 million [Bahraini dinars] will be built at Muharraq, Manama, Buday'ah, Sitra, Hidd and Al-Malikiyah village. Fishermen will be provided with workshops, net and fish storage, fuel facilities, beach landings and icemaking facilities. The plan also includes loans of BD1.5 million for fishermen and the purchase of two large deepsea fishing vessels. Building of the ports is being given priority, and work at Muharraq will start later this year. Construction of the other ports will start in 1982. [Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 17 Aug 81 p 1 GF]

ENVOYS TO BAHRAIN--Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah received the new British ambassador to Bahrain, David Crawford, today. The prime minister also received ROK Ambassador Philip Choe at the end of his tour of office. [Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 18 Aug 81 GF]

KUWAIT-BULGARIA TELEPHONE LINK--Communications Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Ghunaym has announced that a direct telephone link has been installed between Kuwait and Bulgaria. He said the line will be operated manually temporarily until the automatic international exchange in Bulgaria comes into operation at the end of 1981. He said officials of the two countries felt, particularly following the visit of the communications minister and the Communications Ministry under secretary to Bulgaria, that there are many reasons for a direct telephone link between Kuwait and Bulgaria in view of the increasing number of Kuwaitis who go to Bulgaria on vacation or for medical treatment and the constant growth of bilateral trade. [Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 18 Aug p 2 81 GF]

UAE MALARIA CASES--The Directorate of Preventive Medicine in the Ministry of Health has announced that 2,404 cases of Malaria were detected and treated in the country during the first half of this year. Of these, 214 cases were in Abu Dhabi, 620 in Al-'Ayn, 353 in Dubai, 134 in Sharjah, 52 in 'Ajman, 28 in Umm al-Qaywayn, 207 in Ra's al-Khaymah, 631 in the eastern coastal areas and 184 in the mountain area. [Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 17 Aug 81 p 3 GF]

U.S. INFORMS EGYPT OF DOWNING OF LIBYAN PLANES

NC192012 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1947 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 19 Aug (MENA)--The U.S. Government has notified President Anwar as-Sadat that two Libyan warplanes were downed after they had violated the airspace of the area in which the U.S. 6th Fleet was carrying out maneuvers in the Mediterranean and intercepted two U.S. planes in an area outside Libyan airspace.

This was stated by an Egyptian Foreign Ministry official, who added that President as-Sadat had received a notification from the U.S. Government on the subject during his meeting with Vice President Husni Mubarak. The following is the text of the statement:

During his meeting with Vice President Husni Mubarak today, President as-Sadat received a notification from the U.S. Government that two Libyan warplanes had violated the airspace over the area in which the U.S. 6th Fleet was carrying out maneuvers in the Mediterranean and about which an announcement had been made. The two Libyan planes intercepted two U.S. planes in an area 60 miles off the Libyan coast. The two U.S. planes engaged the two Libyan planes and downed them in that area, which is outside the Libyan airspace.

PAPERS REPORT ON U.S. DOWNING OF LIBYAN PLANES

NC200715 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 20 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo newspapers give extensive coverage to the shooting down of two Libyan Sukhoi-22 aircraft by two U.S. F-14 aircraft when the Libyan aircraft attacked the U.S. aircraft over international airspace in the southern Mediterranean yesterday. The newspapers explain that the clash occurred when the two Libyan aircraft intercepted the two U.S. aircraft over international waters where the U.S. 6th Fleet was carrying out exercises.

The newspapers say the U.S. Government has protested to Libya through Belgium against the attack on the two U.S. aircraft and that it holds Libya responsible for any future incident. The United States threatened that it would use force against any other attacks on its ships and aircraft.

The United States has also asked the NATO council to hold a special session to discuss the incident. The United States is also considering asking the Security Council to hold an emergency meeting.

AL-AKHBAR COMMENTS ON ADEN FRIENDSHIP TREATY

NC200940 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 20 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial "A Soviet Military Pact Against Africa" AL-AKHBAR says: Yesterday, in Aden, the leaders of Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen signed a friendship treaty covering the political, military and economic spheres. 'Ali Nasir, the Soviet ruler of South Yemen, expressed hope that this treaty would strengthen the strategic alliance among the three states and consolidate their military capacity for joint action.

This treaty or alliance was preceded by contacts and negotiations. It was first envisaged that all the member states of the so-called Steadfastness and Confrontation Front should join the treaty. However, a split occurred within the front and Syria, Algeria and the Fatah organization did not join the treaty.

The newspaper explains that the Soviet Union has established a front stretching from Libya on the Mediterranean to Ethiopia and South Yemen on the Red Sea.

The Soviet Union has supplied this front with weapons, arms and experts in order to penetrate Africa to work in it and separate the Arab front in Asia from the Arab front in Africa.

AL-AKHBAR affirms that the establishment of this alliance was engineered by the Soviet Union. The final plan of the Aden meetings explains the objectives of this alliance and the spheres of joint action for its three partners. This plan notes the need for serious action to face external challenges and to take all effective measures and steps to put an end to them, because there is no retreat from use-of-force threats.

The newspaper says: We cannot say that this talk explains the real aim behind this tripartite alliance. However, we can affirm that the alliance marks the beginning of Soviet action in the area and of a large-scale coordinated and stronger move designed to enable the Soviet Union to realize its ambitions and schemes to penetrate the African Continent. The authors of this alliance must realize that precautions have been taken against all these moves and their possible repercussions. However, the events in the area are moving at a stunning speed. We do not know what these events will bring and what repercussions they will have on the area.

AL-AKHBAR emphasizes that the policy of forming alliances and axes is obsolete and no longer a safe course but that it can become a dangerous game in which its authors will lose control of events. This is why Egypt has rejected the policy of axes from the outset, as well as refused to join pacts with suspicious aims. The formation of pacts opens the door to foreign intervention instead of shutting it out. Therefore, this tripartite alliance will suffer the same fate as the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which they had set up as an axis for thier movement. However, this axis has fragmented and splintered without achieving any of its aims.

PALESTINIAN MOVEMENT CALLS FOR DIALOGUE WITH EGYPT

NC200820 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 20 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AL-AKHBAR highlights the statement that has been issued by the Palestinian National Salvation Movement [Harakat al-Inqadh al-Watani al-Filistini]. The statement calls for the beginning of a direct dialogue between the PLO and the political leadership in Egypt. It calls for removing all the elements loyal to the Syrian 'Alawite command from their posts [in the PLO] so as to avoid a bloody Syrian-Palestinian conflict.

FOUR STATES AGREE TO SET UP ISLAMIC PARLIAMENT

PM190919 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 14 Aug 81 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Four Arab and Islamic States Form Nucleus of Islamic Parliament"]

[Text] Egypt, Sudan, Nigeria and Senegal have agreed to nominate a number of members of their parliaments to be the nucleus for the establishment of the Arab and Islamic parliament, which the constituent assembly of the League of Islamic and Arab Peoples decided to set up at its second session last May, with the aim of enhancing meetings and dialogues between parliaments in the Arab and Islamic states in order to strive for joint action.

Dr Sayyid Nawful, secretary general of the League of Islamic and Arab Peoples, said it has been deemed fit to form the Islamic parliament by indirect election, whereby the national parliaments will select their representatives to the mother parliament. The four states concerned are expected to select their representatives before holding the league's third session at the beginning of the next hegira year.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 434

JN191652 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Aug (INA)--The valiant Iraqi forces have downed two Iranian fighter aircraft in the southern sector of the battlefield. Communique No 434 issued a short while ago by the Armed Forces General Command said that during the past 24 hours the Iraqi forces killed 78 troops and destroyed 1 infantry position, 1 personnel carrier, 8 vehicles, 3 guns, 7 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post, in addition to 2 fighter aircraft. It put our losses at 19 martyrs in all sectors and 2 tanks, 2 vehicles and 1 rocket launcher destroyed. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 434 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One of our advanced units clashed with an enemy force in the Dezful region, hit it hard with all weapons and forced it to retreat after 52 of its troops were killed and 5 vehicles, 3 guns and 1 stockpile of hardware were destroyed.
B. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Mehran region. Our forces hit it hard and forced it to retreat, leaving behind 14 dead.
C. Five killed and one infantry position destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
D. Four killed and four stockpiles of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Abadan region.
E. Three killed and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Sumar region.
F. One armored personnel carrier, two vehicles and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
G. One vehicle destroyed in the Mimak region opposite our position in Sayf Sa'd.
H. Two enemy fighter aircraft were downed in the southern sector of the battlefield.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 78 dead and 1 infantry position, 1 personnel carrier, 8 vehicles, 3 guns, 7 stockpiles of hardware, 1 observation post and 2 fighter aircraft destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 19 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two tanks, two vehicles and one rocket launcher damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 August

NEWSPAPERS REACT TO LIBYAN-U.S. DOGFIGHT

JN200820 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's papers devote their editorials to commenting on the U.S. aircraft downing of two Libyan planes in the Mediterranean yesterday.

Under the headline "U.S. Piracy and the Arab Reply," AR-RA'Y says: We can only describe yesterday's incident in the Gulf of Sidra, in which two Libyan Arab planes were shot down over Libyan territorial waters, as a unique type of piracy and a form of international terrorism unknown to the international community except, perhaps, to gangs of organized crime.

The incident had all the circumstantial evidence of a crime: the preplanning, the creation of the right atmosphere for its implementation and the objectives sought by its perprators. The U.S. claim that the incident took place outside Libyan territorial waters will not change this fact. In truth, it will only brand it a crime and confirm its premeditated hostile intentions against the fraternal Libyan people.

Have the oceans and seas of the world and the vast waters of the Mediterranean become so small that the U.S. 6th Fleet could not find any place in which to flex its muscles except off the Libyan coast and in Libyan territorial waters? Or was it the spirit of premeditated aggression and the firm intent to commit provocations that prompted the United States to embark on such action?

The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK revealed part of the truth when it reported 2 days ago that President Reagan had asked Defense Secretary Weinberger to sound out Libya's ability to react to provocations and possible U.S. military action. The point overlooked by the magazine is that planning aggression against Arab Libya is very much a part of Washington's hostile policy against everything that is Arab. It is also very much a part of its determination to strangle every effort by the Arabs to build their intrinsic power so as to be able to repulse any terrorist plans which the Camp David Alliance might want to carry out in the Arab region to subjugate it to that unholy alliance.

The U.S. act of piracy against Arab Libya must not go unpunished. Every honest Arab must take part in meting out this punishment because this terrorist behavior is a blatant challenge to the whole Arab nation. This terrorist act can only be faced by pooling all the Arab resources. Otherwise, we should expect the 6th Fleet, the aircraft and all the means of destruction in the possession of Washington and Tel Aviv to pound our doors, one after the other, until we kneel and concede our rights, even our right to existence.

Under the headline "The Obvious Plans in the Gulf of Sidra," AD-DUSTUR says: We may agree or disagree with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on some of his political judgments and theories. We also may be pleased or displeased with his practices in Arab and African politics. But we will not allow ourselves or others to use the disagreement with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi as an excuse to provoke Libya, interfere in its affairs, or try to overthrow its regime by force or conspiracy as Washington has been doing since the new U.S. administration took over power and pursued the policy of provoking Libya and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. This policy has been purposely escalated by Washington until it reached the point of an armed clash yesterday over Libyan territorial waters.

The sacred mission of the Reagan administration is to hunt down all those who disobey the United States and to force them by every possible means to pay allegiance to Washington. Foremost of these is, of course, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who was described by TIME magazine as the most dangerous man in the world. The United States has used every ugly and terrible name against Al-Qadhdhafi and his regime.

Yesterday's incident, in which Washington tried to play the role of victim, cannot be isolated from previous provocations, which have led to a rapid deterioration in relations between the two countries, to the extent that the 6th Fleet could not find any place in the whole Mediterranean in which to carry out its exercises except in the Gulf of Sidra, some 60 miles off the Libyan coast.

The United States made a big uproar when Iran violated international law by seizing U.S. diplomats as hostages. How then can they explain such a blatant provocation by a major power like the United States against a small country like Libya for the sole reason that the United States does not like the ruling regime in Libya? Does this not constitute disregard for international law? Does this not indicate arrogance and an attempt by the mighty to overcome the weak?

How can the United States protest Soviet behavior in Afghanistan or Poland when it is also using its fleets to suppress the regimes it dislikes? The logic Washington has used to justify its 6th Fleet exercises off the Libyan coast is groundless. It is also serious, because it sets the dangerous precedence that it is the right of the major powers to change any regimes they dislike through gunboat diplomacy, provocations or conspiracy.

It is time the United States realized that the countries of the world are not compelled to continuously adjust themselves or their policies to the moods of those in the White House. The policies prevailing in our world today represent all the colors of the spectrum, and only diseased eyes cannot see all the colors.

Finally, Libyan waters and territories are not the personal possession of Colonel al-Qadhadhafi, but the possession of all the Arabs. Therefore, aggression against them is aggression against all the Arabs, who cannot but strongly condemn this aggression.

AD-DUSTUR WELCOMES POSSIBLE RETURN OF DETENTE

JN190935 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 19 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the impact on the Arab region of detente between the two superpowers, AD-DUSTUR says: Although Washington and Moscow are slowly and cautiously moving toward rapprochment or, at least, toward overcoming the delicate phase through which their bilateral relations are passing, there are signs that both sides are convinced of the necessity of opening the file of detente and cooperation to tackle the deteriorating international state of affairs. Undoubtedly, the return of the two superpowers to the umbrella of detente is a step that should be welcomed, for its consequences are of world concern.

The breakdown of the policy of detente between the two giants has aggravated the international situation and created hotbeds of tension in many regions. The Middle East crisis was affected by the tense relations between Moscow and Washington despite the fact that the collapse of the decade of U.S.-Soviet understanding on the Middle East crisis began prior to the collapse of detente when former U.S. President Carter went back on the U.S.-Soviet statement on the Middle East and paved the way for As-Sadat's withdrawal from Arab unanimity, his visit to Jerusalem and his involvement later in the Camp David conspiracy and his suspect alliance with Israel and the United States. This was followed by Washington's monopoly of the efforts for a settlement, its insistence on excluding the Soviet Union and Europe from the peace process and its opposition to the idea of convening an international conference for all the parties concerned in settling the Middle East crisis.

We look forward optimistically to the return of international detente and hope that it will dissipate the obsession that dominates the United States--apprehension regarding the Soviet threat--thus restoring the Middle East crisis to the forefront of international concern and enabling us, with the help of friends and peace-loving countries, to make positive progress on the road to a just and lasting solution.

In order to exploit the policy of detente and benefit from it in solving our problems and regaining our rights, we should act rationally and maturely through a comprehensive Arab strategy capable of moving events and channeling them in our interests and those of our pan-Arab issues. Without this strategy, we will not benefit from detente but might become one of its victims if it is transformed into a new Yalta.

LIFTING OF U.S. AIRPLANE EMBARGO VIEWED BY AR-RA'Y

JN190820 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 19 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the lifting of the U.S. embargo on the delivery of the U.S. F-16 and F-15 fighter planes to Israel under the headline "The Issue of the Planes and the Return to Fundamentals," AR-RA'Y says: We did not take seriously President Reagan's decision to stop the shipment of the F-16 and F-15 planes to Israel. Therefore, we do not view the decision to resume the delivery of these planes as an escalation of U.S. aggression against the Arab nation, but we do believe that it is a return to the basic fundamentals governing relations between Washington and Tel Aviv and an inevitable end to this maneuver which attracted more clamor than it actually deserved. However, this maneuver is highly significant. It adds one more proof to scores of other cogent proofs that the United States and Israel have common aims in the region--maintaining the Zionist entity's military superiority over the collective Arab military force and keeping the region's countries in a state of constant threat, thus impeding all chances for their development and advancement and sapping all their potentials in the interests of Washington and Tel Aviv.

Therefore, the Arabs who regarded the affair of the planes as a harbinger of transformation in U.S. policy on the Middle East should rearrange their convictions and plan their policies in accordance with the outcome of this maneuver. They should eventually realize that Arab-U.S. relations cannot tolerate any form of dialogue or good intentions. Thus, frank avowance of hostility against the United States and its confrontation by all the Arab nations with all human, oil and political potentials available is the sole means to rectify the relationship with the United States and compel it to abandon its blatant hostitlity toward Arab rights. Just as this decision to resume shipment of U.S. aircraft to Israel was compatible with the relationship of close alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv, this same decision should be a springboard for rectifying the Arab-U.S. relationship and putting it in its right context by considering it one of confrontation that will end only with the cessation of its causes, represented in extending all forms of support for the Zionist entity to enable it to continue to occupy Arab land and deny the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL WOUNDED IN AMMAN 19 AUG

JN201032 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Amman--Ministry of Finance Under Secretary Yasin al-Kayid was shot yesterday afternoon as he was going to his car, which was parked in front of the Ministry of Finance. Al-Kayid was slightly wounded in his leg and was immediately taken to a hospital. Security men are searching for the culprit.

BEIRUT RADIO: U.S. AIRCRAFT DOWN TWO LIBYAN PLANES

NC191228 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1155 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department has announced that U.S. warplanes this morning shot down two Libyan fighters that intercepted them over the Mediterranean.

A department spokesman said that he does not know yet whether the two U.S. F-14 aircraft or their pilots were hit. He also does not know yet the fate of the two Libyan pilots. He added that the attack took place during routine exercises which were announced beforehand in airspace over international waters.

The spokesman said that the two aircraft were about 60 miles from the coast opposite the south-central area of the Mediterranean.

It is known that Libya considers that its territorial waters extend 200 miles from its coast, while the United States only recognizes the traditional distance of 3 miles.

On the other hand, in an urgent dispatch from Washington AFP reports that the U.S. Government has protested to Libya through diplomatic channels, saying that two Libyan SU-22 aircraft attacked two U.S. F-14 aircraft.

A U.S. Defense Department spokesman said that the U.S. exercises will continue in the Mediterranean.

SECURITY MEASURES TAKEN AROUND U.S. ESTABLISHMENTS

NC200840 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Security measures have been taken around U.S. establishments and interests in Lebanon following the air clash over the Mediterranean yesterday between U.S. and Libyan aircraft and the shooting down of two Libyan aircraft.

AL-WAZZAN BEIRUT PRESS CONFERENCE 19 AUG

NC191513 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Exerpts] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan returned to Beirut at 1025 today on a special plane from visits to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. At the VIP lounge at the airport, Prime Minister al-Wazzan spoke to newsmen on the results of his tour:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Prime Minister: It can be said that your talks in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait focused on the Arab summit issue. The talks may also have branched into other subjects. What can you say about these talks?

[Answer] I have made many statements, both in fraternal Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. I can only assert the genuine brotherhood which I sensed during my visit to the two fraternal countries and talks with the officials in them, including His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; His Highness Prince 'Abdallah, the crown prince and deputy prime minister; His Highness the Amir of Kuwait Jabir and His Highness Amir Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah.

The genuine brotherhood we have sensed and the profound understanding of our issues and the profound understanding of our issues and the views which were expressed made us reassured that we have the same outlook and the same understanding on all the issues facing us. The talks were useful, reassuring and encouraging. There is no doubt that my ministerial colleagues and brothers will continue the task undertaken by the government to mobilize the Arab efforts to confront the dangerous and even fateful conditions through which we are passing--there is no doubt that this will be for the service of Lebanon and the issues of concern to us.

I am returning home satisfied with what has been done during this visit to the two fraternal countries, satisfied with what I have heard and satisfied with the outcome. I hope these visits will be continued with the same spirit and the same results so the Lebanese people would be reassured that they are not being left alone and that their Arab brothers feel with them and are working to rescue them.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister: Regarding the date of the Arab summit conference, has a date been set or has there been a discussion of the possibility of convening it soon?

[Answer] Naturally, such discussion took place. It was the main subject of my discussions during this visit. However, things depend on the results of the rest of the contacts which we shall hold and these will crystallize all positions. And in light of these positions it would be possible to set the date after contacts with the Arab League secretary general who, in turn, must also hold contacts in this regard.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister: Your talks must have certainly dealt with the subject of the Arab followup committee. What can you say about this subject?

[Answer] The work of the Arab followup committee got its share of the talks in the two fraternal countries. My visits were limited to the two countries which are participating in the followup committee. I can say that what we have achieved in this regard can provide greater support and momentum to this committee, which will meet at the beginning of next month. This committee will also meet at the ambassadorial level on Saturday.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister: After discussing Lebanon's visualization in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, can you tell us whether specific positions were taken regarding the question of the joint Arab strategy to deal with the situation in the south?

[Answer] The unified Arab strategy is not adopted on a bilateral basis between Lebanon and any other state. The decision and position on the unified Arab strategy must be taken when the whole Arab group meets.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister: Lebanon was not the first to embark on such activity. Several moves were made in the past regarding the south and the situation as a whole, and decisions were made, but nothing was done. Are you optimistic this time?

[Answer] This question has been asked constantly, and the answer is the same: Whether we are optimistic or pessimistic is not important. What is important is to act. As long as the issue pertains to our homeland and destiny we must act, irrespective of whether we are optimistic or pessimistic. The homeland is not awaiting the optimists or the pessimists. The homeland is awaiting the doers. [end recording]

AL-WAZZAN STATEMENT AFTER CABINET MEETING

NC191520 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpt] After the Cabinet meeting the ministers made no statements apart from Prime Minister al-Wazzan who said upon emerging from the Republican Palace: What I sensed from the brothers we visited was that they are very interested in our situation; they are positive in their position and toward our requests. We are waiting to complete the discussion with the rest of the brothers through the emissaries and ministers who will leave for the Arab states with messages from His Excellency President Sarkis on the question of the convening of an Arab summit conference.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan added: It is necessary to clarify that the discussion of the question of the summit conference is separate from the question of the work of the Arab followup committee. The followup committee work deals with the Lebanese crisis as a whole. But the question of the summit pertains to the Israeli aggressions and the grave Israeli danger, which we have felt long ago and is now appearing as a terrifying ghost as a result of what is being cooked in some kitchens or in the kitchens of the Israeli plot. All have realized this danger. We hope that the attitude and response of the Arab brothers on the matter of the summit conference would be at the level of this danger, which we have underlined and which will be underlined by the ministers who will visit the Arab states.

SYRIAN MOVEMENTS IN NORTH REPORTED BY VOL

NC191328 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Last night the Syrians attacked Niha [in northern Lebanon] from the direction of (Arz Niha). The Syrians were repulsed after sustaining three casualties. A landmine also went off under one of their vehicles.

Reports today say that 12 Syrian tanks have moved from the outskirts of Bsharri to the Arab Deterrent Forces headquarters in Tripoli near the Al-Haykaliyah hospital. The Syrians have evacuated two artillery positions in 'Ava and Kafr Hazir to reinforce two positions in Al-Mu'aysirah and Dahr al-'Ayn close to Tripoli.

EXPLOSIONS REPORTED IN BEIRUT'S COMMERCIAL AREA

NC192117 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The sound of some explosions was heard at about 2215 today. Security sources said that the source of the explosions was in the commercial area. The sources pointed out that cautious calm prevails along the rest of the contact lines, interrupted only by intermittent bursts of fire.

VOL: ADEN SUMMIT PLANS TO STRIKE AT GULF OILFIELDS

NC191322 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] According to private information received by the Voice of Lebanon, the Aden summit between the PDRY, Libya and Ethiopia does not end with only signing the friendship treaty in the economic and political spheres but it also devised a plan to strike at the oilfields in the Gulf, and at the U.S. interests. According to the same information, terrorist Carlos attended this meeting, while Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] of Fatah refused to participate in this plan.

REACTION TO U.S.-LIBYAN GULF OF SIDRA AIR CLASH

Report On Clash

JN192104 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Tripoli--A Libyan military spokesman stated today that eight U.S. planes intercepted two Libyan military planes which were on a reconnaissance mission over Libya's gulf territorial waters and opened fire on them at 0715 this morning

This act of aggression against Libya, which is one of the countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, is considered to be new evidence of the continued aggressiveness of imperialism against the Arab march of liberation.

Khaddam Contacts Jallud

JN201123 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has held a telephone conversation with Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud. Khaddam reiterated Syria's stand in support for Libya in confronting the U.S. aggression against Libya. He also asserted Syria's readiness to perform all that is dictated by the fraternal Arab duty since every attack on Libya represents an attack on Syria.

TISHRIN Editorial

JN200647 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 20 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The New U.S. Provocations," TISHRIN says: Despite the interpretations of U.S. spokesmen to fabricate justifications for the U.S. aggression against Libya's waters and skies and to raise the issue of Libyan territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra, the planned and premeditated intention is clear and cannot be concealed either behind the talk on the dispute over the territorial waters or behind the claim that the two Libyan planes had attacked eight U.S. planes over international waters.

If we recall the story of the wolf who accused the lamb of blocking his water when it was the wolf who was standing at the top of the spring, the question that is posed is: What were the U.S. planes doing thousands of kilometers from the United States? And why do U.S. planes and warships approach Libyan territory, waters and skies? Why is it the right of the United States to carry out military belligerence thousands of kilometers from its land and it is not the right of Libya to control and defend its waters, territory and skies?

TISHRIN asks: Is it possible that the U.S. military attack on Libya was due to circumstances, when the entire world knows that several days ago President Reagan frankly instructed U.S. troops to conduct maneuvers in Libya's territorial waters? Did not NEWSWEEK, which is closely linked with the U.S. Government, say that President Reagan instructed the U.S. 6th Fleet to conduct maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra, which is an integral part of Libya's territorial waters, and that President Reagan wishes to know Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's reaction to these maneuvers?

The U.S. claim that the Libyan planes had intercepted the U.S. planes over international waters is baseless and cannot acquit the United States from being responsible for the grave situation that emerged as a result of the U.S. attempts.

The U.S. act of aggression against Libya cannot be dissociated from the U.S. administration's behavior.

Rather, it is fully compatible with this administration moving to the policy of confrontation with the socialist countries and the world's national liberation movements.

Continuing, TISHRIN says: The massing of troops by As-Sadat's regime along the Libyan border, the arrival of Israeli officers--including Eytan--in Egypt, the use of U.S. AWACS to spy against Libya, the use of Egyptian land by U.S. imperialism and the cooperation with Numayri's regime are all part of the desperate campaign Washington is launching, in alliance with Israel, to lift the noose imposed on the Camp David accords, to strike at the Arab steadfast forces and to subjugate the entire area.

Begin's recent threats against Syria, As-Sadat's instigative attempts in Washington against Syria and Libya, the provocative U.S. acts against Libya, the dispatch of U.S. aircraft to Israel and the attempts to instigate some Lebanese against Syria are all stones on the scale of the new U.S. plan to liquidate the pan-Arab issue of the Arab nation and to utilize the area's oil wealth in the service of imperialism and Zionism.

However, the new U.S. attempts to wreck Arab steadfastness will fail, just as the old attempts failed. Imperialism will be driven away from the area, just as it was driven away from Vietnam.

TISHRIN adds: Syria does not need further proof of U.S. piracy. The continued, organized U.S. maneuvers in the Mediterranean, which coincide with As-Sadat's maneuvers along the Libyan border, constitute a provocative act against all the progressive and patriotic forces in the area in general and against the pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation in particular.

Washington has carried out provocative acts against Syria, which rejected all attempts to Americanize the area and peddle the suspect designs in Lebanon. Washington ignited fires in Lebanon without giving any attention to world public opinion or to the position of the superpowers, which should play their role in establishing world peace and not in attacking the peoples who are attacked daily.

If Washington has found enough justification to shoot down the two Libyan planes, then all of Washington's actions and alliances in the area are part of the logic of force which prompt the small states to resort to anything to defend themselves against this wounded wolf.

It should not escape the mind of our Arab brothers that Washington, which yesterday shot down two Libyan planes, is the same Washington which has supplied the Israeli enemy with arms and which is today supplying it with the most sophisticated aircraft and hardware, as a result of which this enemy is becoming more arrogant and intransigent and is disavowing the rights of the Palestinian people and Arab nation. It is the same Washington which has made Egypt depart from the Arab nation and which is enemy number one of the Arab nation that should be resisted.

DAMASCUS RADIO SAYS U.S. WEAPONS ENCOURAGE ISRAEL

JN181459 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. decision yesterday to resume the delivery of arms of destruction and murder to its forward base Israel was quite expected and not surprising as none of the parties involved in the struggle has changed its stand. Neither a magical touch nor a Moses staff is capable of changing any stand. The United States has not abandoned its imperialist position and the Zionists have not relinquished their fighting trenches. The Arabs, on the other hand, will ever continue to hold fast to their rights and will continue to struggle in order to restore their usurped rights.

If we try to assess the claims of U.S. officials regarding the two contradictory decisions of resuming or withholding the delivery of the U.S.-made warplanes to Israel, we discover that any assessment would be useless. Those officials claimed that the withholding of the warplanes delivery was due to the barbaric Israeli shelling of the Beirut residential quarters on 17 July. This means that a few hours of Israeli aggression were behind the U.S. decision, as they claim. Those officials seem to have forgotten or want to forget that Israel's entire history is one of aggression. They also seem to have forgotten that were it not for their support, Israel would have no history.

The U.S. officials paved the way for their decision to resume deliveries to Israel by falsely claiming that there were strings attached to the use of these planes. We have to wonder whether Israel's shelling of civilian targets in Beirut as well as other Lebanese cities and villages is considered a violation of the strings attached? If so, why have the Americans resumed the delivery of the warplanes? If not, don't we have the right to reassert what we have stressed before--that the Americans did bless the Israeli bombing and that they will bless a similar and even much more barbaric bombing?

We are fully certain of the real intentions behind the U.S. decision to resume the delivery of warplanes to Israel. This decision is an integral part of the traditional and inalienable U.S. policy of supporting Israel. Furthermore, it is an open encouragement for Israel to undermine the cease-fire now prevailing in southern Lebanon and to continue the shelling of civilian targets in Lebanon in order to cause a rift in the close relationship between the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, an effort that would parallel the attempts to fragment, weaken and liquidate the resistance and to fabricate false representatives of the Palestinian people to replace the PLO, the sole legitimate representative, which would be ready to take part in the plan to bring about the so-called autonomy in accordance with the new Zionist trick of improving relations between the occupation authorities and the Palestinians inside the occupied territories.

The Reagan administration decision to resume the delivery of warplanes to Israel is only one part of the U.S. aggressive stand on the Arabs' national rights, most of all the right of the Palestinian people to practice self-determination and to establish an independent state. This decision stems from the nature of the U.S. imperialist role in our Arab region. This decision should give the Arabs further understanding of the U.S. hostility to their rights, their heritage and the future of their struggle and should compel them to further strengthen their militant bonds in order to confront the schemes of aggression and to destroy the material and moral pillars of these schemes so we can preserve the Arab citizen's right to live in dignity, pride and peace.

BEGIN ON AUTONOMY, AIRCRAFT DELIVERIES, DOGFIGHT

TA192119 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2055 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Jerusalem, 19 Aug--Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that in his upcoming meeting with Egyptian President as-Sadat in Alexandria he would tell him that "if at any time anyone introduces the representatives of the murderous and neo-Nazi organization, the PLO, into any stage of the negotiations on the autonomy then he should know that the seat of the Israeli representative will remain empty and those participating in the negotiations would only talk to one another."

Mr Begin was speaking before some 600 bonds activists from the United States who completed a study tour in Israel and hosted the prime minister at a banquet at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

Mr Begin called on the bonds activists to fulfill another role in addition to the roles they have fulfilled to date. This role is to assist in the construction of the seas canal which would provide Israel with additional sources of energy and would advance the state toward economic independence.

In his speech, the prime minister also described the air force attack on the atomic reactor in Baghdad and explained that this had been an act of national self-defense which was required in view of the horrible danger that Israel would be annihilated had the reactor become operational within the coming months.

In this context, the prime minister expressed his satisfaction at the release of the aircraft by the U.S. authorities after their delivery had been delayed in the wake of the bombing of the reactor. Mr Begin said that, in his opinion, the delay should not have taken place in the first place and noted that America had also acted in self-defense today when it shot down two Libyan aircraft.

Report on Libyan-U.S. Dogfight

TA192002 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Report by military correspondent Ron Ben-Yishay--live]

[Excerpts] In the past the Libyans have fired warning shots at U.S. planes and vessels which entered the Gulf of Sidra. Therefore, when the 6th Fleet began its manuevers today it was almost absolutely clear the the same thing would happen this time. However, this time the Americans were prepared for an aerial ambush which was carried out by at least two pairs of their finest fighters, the F-14's. In contrast, the Libyans were ready for the regular incident of warning shots and, thus, they sent two Sukhoi-22 fighters at the Americans. The Sukhoi-22 is not geared for interception, let alone for a dogfight with the F-14. The Libyans have more sophisticated interceptors such as the MiG-23 and MiG-25. However, as stated, they chose an aircraft for attacking targets on the ground which carries two air-to-air missiles, two 30-mm cannons and about 1 ton of bombs.

It seems that the Americans allowed the Libyans to get near the aircraft carrier Nimitz and then sent two F-14's at them to serve as bait. Other F-14's apparently circled in the area either over or under the range of the Libyan radar. The Americans let the Libyans get near their tails in such a position as to induce one of the Libyan pilots to fire an air-to-air Atoll missile while the other pilot opened cannon fire. This is just what the Americans were waiting for. It appears that the pilots of the F-14's--which have better maneuvering capability--had no difficulty getting on the tails of the Libyans within a few seconds and shooting them down. In fact, the Americans did not have to make much effort because, according to the Pentagon, they were using sophisticated Aim-9L Sidewinder missiles. With this kind of missile it is possible to shoot down enemy aircraft from angles which were not possible in the past. Incidentally, we have purchased this kind of missile from the United States and Egypt and Saudi Arabia are currently buying them as well. The entire dogfight lasted about 1 minute.

To sum up, one may say without much chance of error that the Americans today set an aerial ambush to the Libyans for political purposes. If one is to rely on world press, our air force aircraft had also set similar ambushes for the Syrian Air Force in the past.

DATA ON PERFORMANCE OF LIBYAN PILOTS REQUESTED

TA201101 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Report by New York correspondent Razi Gutterman]

[Text] A short time after the dogfight over the Mediterranean Sea in which two U.S. F-14's shot down two Libyan Sukhoi-22's, Israeli elements asked the United States for secret data on the details of the battle and on the operational capability displayed by the Libyan pilots.

MA'ARIV learned last night from U.S. sources in Washington that Israel has expressed great interest in the extraordinary aerial conflagration yesterday. The sources said that Israel's interest was natural and understandable in the wake of the extreme and constant hostility Libya has been displaying toward Israel. The Syrian Air Force also has Sukhoi-22 fighters such as those owned by the Libyans.

It is evaluated in Washington that the United States will in the next few days make available to Israel any secret data concerning the downing of the two Libyan Sukhoi-22's. Sources in the U.S. Air Force confirmed that Israel and the United States have been exchanging information for many years. Israel has always taken care to submit "professional" reports on its dogfights against Soviet-made aircraft. Israel also reports on the operational performance of the U.S.-made F-15's and F-16's in its possession.

Israel has also asked for details on the Atoll missile which one of the Libyan aircraft fired at a U.S. F-14, which managed to elude it. The F-14's which downed the Libyan aircraft are not used by the Israeli Air Force. Nevertheless, Israel wants to learn how these aircraft used the Sidewinder and Sparrow anti-aircraft missiles with which the Libyan aircraft were downed.

MINISTERIAL MEETING DISCUSSES AUTONOMY POSITION

TA191103 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] In two tete-a-tete talks with President as-Sadat next week, the prime minister will examine how, and in what format, Egypt intends to resume the talks over the establishment of autonomy. This morning the prime minister convened a ministerial team to discuss this matter and it was decided not to repeat the details of Israel's positions on autonomy now, but to make a general examination of what Egypt's intentions are.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that the prime minister will emphasize to President as-Sadat that if the latter continues to insist on his demand that the PLO be incorporated into the talks, Israel will not agree to participate in them at all. From conversations with ministers who attended the meeting, it was made clear to our correspondent that it is likely that a small ministerial team will represent Israel in the future: Dr Burg, Ari'el Sharon and Yitzhaq Shamir. The other members of the ministerial committee will hear regular reports and make decisions to authorize the team to negotiate accordingly. It also emerges from the meeting that the U.S. administration has not yet formulated its views concerning the continuation of the peace process and so it was decided to wait for the decisions that the U.S. administration will make.

Burg Remarks

TA191633 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Israel wants to formulate a schedule for the resumption of the autonomy talks during the summit meeting in Alexandria. No operational decisions were made today in a meeting of the ministerial team in charge of the negotiations on the autonomy. Our correspondent says that Israel will continue to insist on its well-known fundamental positions. Our political correspondent, Gad Becker, reports:

[Begin recording] At the end of the meeting of the ministerial team and the Israel experts this morning, those in attendance said: The primary goal in Alexandria will be to resume fully the autonomy talks and to formulate a schedule and a program for the talks. For the time being, there is neither need nor room for any new Israeli decisions, Dr Yosef Burg reiterated.

[Burg] There is no need whatsover to make new decisions. It is necessary to resume the talks. We discussed this and that is it. There is not much more to tell. Interesting opinions were raised but no operational decisions were made because our desire persists to resume the negotiations and, actually, we were not the ones who suspended the talks for 1 year. [end recording]

New Autonomy 'Concept'

TA200958 Jerusalem POST in English 20 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpts] Israel would be pleased if the Alexandria summit next Tuesday and Wednesday led to a resumption of the talks on autonomy for the Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza, but it will not be dismayed if a schedule for the talks does not emerge.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin conferred yesterday with Cabinet ministers and senior officials involved in the autonomy talks, on his coming two-day summit with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. After the meeting sources gave the impression that the official three-man Israeli delegation would present Israel's position in the autonomy talks on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

But Begin and As-Sadat will meet privately probably twice during the two days, and their talks may break the deadlock, the sources said.

An aide to Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon told the Jerusalem POST that Sharon had a number of ideas which he would raise in Alexandria in an effort to reach a breakthrough. The aide would not elaborate on these ideas, but said they had all been coordinated with Begin.

A Jerusalem source close to the autonomy talks said that Israel could not be faulted if the talks did not resume. This source said that Israel's offer of administrative autonomy for the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, had been accepted in the Camp David negotiations, and written into the agreement. If an accord is not reached after Israel has spelled out the terms of autonomy in detail, Israel would not be responsible, the source said. Nor would Israel be responsible if the Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza Strip boycotted the autonomy talks.

The source, who is privy to Herut leaders' thinking on the future of Judaea and Samaria, said: "Sinai will be returned to Egyptian rule by April 1982 as scheduled, and meanwhile Israeli rule over a peaceful and increasingly prosperous Judaea and Samaria will enter its 15th consecutive year. Israel is safe from threatening guns, and life for the Arabs goes on.

"We're not in any hurry. In any case, several Arabs in the areas regard Jordan as the Palestine state. Nobody challenged Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, or UN Ambassador Yehuda Blum when they referred to Jordan as the Palestine state.

"We are prepared to accept a self-governing Arab ethnic entity in the part of Eretz Yisra'el between the sea and the River Jordan, but if it does not come to be, it will not be because we failed to offer it."

A new concept has apparently taken root in the thinking of leading ministers in Jerusalem, the POST understood yesterday.

Under this concept, it would make no difference to Israel what sort of regime existed in the "Palestine state" East of the River Jordan. Israel would work in the long term to establish all of Eretz Yisra'el west of the river, as one sovereign state, in which the Arabs of the areas ruled since 1967 would either make do with the citizenship of the "Palestine state" to the east, or also enjoy self-rule as well, if agreement could be reached on terms which would neither preempt, nor threaten Israeli sovereignty and security.

E. JERUSALEM POWER COMPANY THREATENS COURT ACTION

TA200954 Jerusalem POST in English 20 Aug 81 p 2

[Report by Arye Wolman]

[Text] Anwar Nusaybah, chairman of the Arab-owned Jerusalem district electricity company, said he is likely to take the government to court over a move which has forced his company to accept up to 50 percent more power from the Israeli grid for re-distribution.

The decision to increase the power supplied by the Israel electric corporation to the Arab company, which confronts a take-over threat by the government, was announced yesterday by Energy Ministry Director-General David Hago'el. His decision means that at peak load hours 74 percent of the Arab company's power will come from the Israeli grid.

Nusaybah told the Jerusalem POST last night that he had originally been forced to request an increase, because the government had refused to allow his company to buy new generators or even to use four diesel generators which were bought seven months ago. These generators, with a capacity of 4,000 kilowatts, are now lying in storage. "They are playing a game I don't like," he said. "We are probably going to have to take them to court again."

An Energy Ministry decision to take over the company's 67-year-old concession in January was aborted by a High Court ruling that the concession could be changed only within Jerusalem's municipal boundaries. The company had the sole right to supply electricity in that part of its concession area falling in the West Bank, the justices ruled.

The Arab company has been refused permission to use the generators pending the results of negotiations over the government's take-over proposals, Energy Ministry spokesman Yitzhaq Shomron said last night. He could not say when the negotiations, suspended since April, would be resumed, or when a ministry decision would be made.

"I am still waiting for the ministry," said Nusaybah. He added that the high court ruling gave his company the right, in his opinion, to generate its own electricity--a right which was now being denied.

At present, the Arab company receives 33,000 kilowatts of electricity at peak load hours from the Israeli grid. But from next week, the amount will be raised to 48,000 kilowatts. The electric corporation's Jerusalem district manager, Paul Shaffer, said that the increase was needed partly to supply power to the new housing estates in the Jerusalem neighbourhoods of Ramot and Gilo which fall within the company's concession area.

GAZA MAYOR WANTS TALKS ON PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

TA171332 Tel Av v DAVAR in Hebrew 17 Aug 81 p 2

[Report by Dani Tzidqoni]

[Excerpt] Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa has rejected the possibility that he may hold autonomy talks unless the subject of those talks is recognition of the Palestinians' rights. In a talk this reporter held with him yesterday, he said: "Everyone should understand that there will not be one leader--you can call them moderates or extremists--among the Palestinians, either in the territories or outside, who will accept a solution to the Palestinian problem that does not include recognition of their right to self-determination and to the establishment of a Palestinian state west, not east, of the Jordan."

"Israel," he said, "may be able to control the territories for decades more, but it will not be able to change the people's belief in their right to their own independent state--a Palestinian state, not a Jordanian one." Ash-Shawwa said that no local leaders would appear in the territories who could serve as a substitute for the PLO. Asked if he would enter into negotiations for the establishment of a Palestinian state if Israel were to declare that it was ready to discuss this only with leaders from the territories and not with the PLO, he replied that the leadership of the Palestinian people consisted jointly of the leaders in the territories and the PLO. As for his being defined as a moderate, he remarked: "A moderate is not prepared to be a slave under the yoke of the occupation regime."

Ash-Shawwa said he would be ready to discuss the Palestinians' rights with Minister Sharon, as he would with anyone else, but in his view talks about more convenient travel conditions from the Gaza Strip to Israel were of no importance. Ash-Shawwa said that for 2 years now he had been prevented from visiting the West Bank, and he had visited Jerusalem only to meet with foreign figures, such as the Netherlands' foreign minister.

POLL MEASURES PUBLIC'S RESPONSE TO SHARON, RABIN

TA200951 Jerusalem POST in English 20 Aug 81 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Mark Segal]

[Text] Tel Aviv--The two strongest responses aroused among the Israeli public by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon are "security" and "pride," while Labor's shadow Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin evoked "support" and "trust"--neither of them strong features in Sharon's image.

The above emerged in a poll aimed at testing the public's emotional responses to these two political personalities conducted by the Modi' in Ezrahi Applied Research Centre among a representative sample of 1,230 adults in the last week of July. The questions were put while Sharon was still agriculture minister, but widely expected to become defense minister.

Analyzing these responses, centre director Dr Sara Shemer said the sense of security and pride evoked by Sharon was probably a result of his reputation for hardheaded approach to problems and his military record.

Despite his military career, Rabin has an underdog image, perhaps the result of his opposition role inside the Labor Party.

Dr Shemer interpreted the 20 percent "no reaction" as a lack of emotional response to politicians in general and not necessarily indifference to any leader in particular.

In both cases the questions were: "When you think about Ari'el Sharon/Yitzhaq Rabin, what is your main reaction?

	Sharon	Rabin
Pride	11.9 percent	7.5 percent
Fear	8.3	1.1
Support	10.9	25.3
Rejection	8.7	9.3
Trust	6.7	23.5
Security	26.7	6.4
Annoyance	2.8	3.2
No Reaction	20.0	20.2
No Reply	3.8	3.5

(The Hebrew word translated here as "support" was ahada which could also mean "sympathy"; "security" was bitahan which also means confidence; "rejection"--dehia, which also means "repulsion.")

ALIGNMENT DOCUMENT ANALYZES PARTY'S SUPPORT

TA161204 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 16 Aug 81 p 5

[Report by Shlomo Naqdimon]

[Text] "There is serious alienation between the Alignment and the vast number of voters; the Alignment may lose its supremacy in the moshav movement." These are but two conclusions in a long series published in an internal Alignment report that is a present in the last stages of compilation. The report analyzes the results of the election and predicts difficult times for the Alignment in the next election.

The report is written by MK Yehuda Hashay, who was the Alignment representative on the Central Elections Committee. The report findings are based on a most detailed analysis of the results of the vote throughout the country, including the Arab sector.

Following are some of the findings published in the report:

--The moshav movement: The Likud received nearly half as many votes as the Alignment. Many votes from religious people in moshavim were given to the Likud. This fact constitutes a grave warning signal to the Alignment, since the moshav movement has been a Labor Party stronghold.

Comparison with the Histadrut:

--Small towns and development towns: In those places, the Alignment's power is diminishing and the Likud is slowly penetrating very wide circles of the population. The Alignment was dealt a real knockout with the North African Jews. Of them, 80 percent, roughly 500,000--primarily from Morocco--gave their vote to the Likud. The Alignment obtained 30 to 40 percent of the vote from people who were born in Islamic countries, mainly from the better educated and the socioeconomically higher strata.

--The attitude of the masses toward the Alignment: The election has revealed a gap and deep alienation between the Alignment and the simple proletariat.

--Comparison of the results of the elections to the Histadrut and the Knesset: Compared to the support for the Alignment in the Histadrut election, the Likud is enjoying support in the political and social spheres. Had the Labor Party returned to assume an active line of action, as it was in the times of David Ben-Gurion, the Alignment may have received more votes than those the Likud currently received.

The Kibbutzim Are Cut Off

--The religious voter: Each time Begin goes to the Western Wall and every time he dons a skullcap or says "God willing" this gives the Likud more votes from religious ranks.

--The Arab vote: The Arabs have reached the conclusion that it would be easier for them to realize their expectations through the Labor Party rather than through Rakah or Arab lists.

--The impact of the kibbutzim on the election: There is alienation between the city and the kibbutz. The kibbutz is the ideological hothouse fulfilling the Labor Party's ideals, but it is cut off from what is happening around it. Thus, for example, kibbutz Ma'barot has adopted the 'En Hatekhelet neighborhood of Netanya, and yet its residents voted for the Likud.

LABOR MINISTRY STUDY REVEALS DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFTS

TA190742 Jerusalem POST in English 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Report by Aaron Sittner]

[Text] Immigration-emigration figures for 1969-79 show a net loss of 126,464 Israelis, according to a study prepared recently by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. A total of 384,064 immigrants or potential immigrants arrived during the period, but 510,528 of them and other Israelis left, says the report, prepared by Yitzhaq Berman of the ministry's data unit. Emigration peaked in 1974, he found, the year after the Yom Kippur war.

Other subjects covered by the paper found that Israel is becoming a bit less Jewish demographically, more urban-oriented generally and much more deeply involved culturally. The figures show the country's Jewish population slipping from 85.6 percent of the total 12 years ago to 83.9 percent by 1979. With immigration plummeting and the Jewish fertility rate stagnant, this downtrend will probably continue. While the rate of natural increase differs widely between Jewish and non-Jewish Israelis, both groups appear bent on leaving the country's rural areas and heading for towns and cities. In 1969, urban centres were home for 89.7 percent of Israeli Jews and 43 percent of the non-Jews. Ten years later, the figures were 90.4 percent and 67.8 percent, respectively. This move to the larger population centres probably explains why the rate of museum visits--a popular cultural indicator among statisticians--soared between those two pole years: From 1,857 per 1,000 population in 1969 to 3,364 per 1,000 10 years later. These statistics, for people 15 years and older, cover all Israelis regardless of religion. On the minus side of things, Berman's survey showed that hospital admissions rose in those 10 years from 134.7 per 1,000 Israelis to 158.8. Since hospital construction and expansion did not keep pace with this trend, the beds-per-thousand figure sank from 7.8 per 1,000 in 1969 to 6.8 per 1,000 in 1974, and then climbed back to 7.2 per 1,000 by 1979. Berman notes a significant divergence in Jewish and non-Jewish statistics of marriage and divorce. Among Jews, the weddings per 1,000 population figures went like this: 9.3 in 1969, then 9.9 in 1974 and all the way down to 7.8 in 1979. Among non-Jewish Israelis, it was a steady 7.6 per 1,000 all the way through. When it came to untying the nuptial knots, the same statistical spirit prevailed. The Jewish divorce per 1,000 population figure kept steady at 0.9 from 1969 through 1974. Then it zoomed up to 1.2 in the following five years. Among non-Jews, the divorce rate remained firm within the 0.4-0.6 range. While the median age of bridegrooms held at 25 or thereabouts throughout the 10-year period surveyed, the age of the Jewish women donning the bridal gown rose between 1969 and 1979--from 21 1/2 to 22 1/2. There are no figures for non-Jewish brides and grooms.

ALGERIA

GOVERNMENT REACTS TO U.S.-LIBYAN 'AIR INCIDENT'

LD192354 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Immediately after the announcement of the serious incident in the Gulf of Sidra, the Algerian Government, which shows a special interest in peace and security in the Mediterranean, hurried to express deep concern. For example, Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, had a telephone conversation with Staff Major Jallud in order to hear about the developments of this incident and the situation prevailing in the Gulf of Sidra. The prime minister expressed Algiers' adherence to the firm principle of sovereignty and territorial unity.

At the same time, the Foreign Ministry called the secretary of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Algiers to become acquainted with all the information concerning this incident. The Foreign Ministry also called the U.S. charge d'affaires in Algiers to remind him of the attitude of Algeria. In addition, heads of diplomatic missions of Mediterranean countries were summoned to the Foreign Ministry and were handed a statement from the Algerian Government in the aftermath of this American-Libyan air incident.

LIBYA

LIBYAN REACTION ON U.S.-LIBYAN DOGFIGHT REPORTED

LD191954 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Aug (JANA)--The People's Bureau for External Liaison this evening summoned the Belgian ambassador in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] because the Belgian Embassy looks after the interests of the United States in the SPLAJ. The People's Bureau for external liaison handed him a very strongly worded protest against the U.S. planes' interception of two Libyan planes and firing on them when they were carrying out ordinary reconnaisance missions in territorial airspace and over territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra this morning.

In the note it was stated that in continuing U.S. provocations against the SPLAJ and constant violation of Libyan territorial waters and airspace, U.S. naval and air forces, carrying out personal instructions from President Reagan, staged naval maneuvers inside the Libyan territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra.

The People's Bureau for External Liaison stressed that it regards the attack to which the two Libyan planes were exposed this morning, by the plans of the U.S. 6th Fleet inside Libyan waters, as international terrorism practiced by the United States against the Jamahiriyah. In its aggressions the United States has relied on the law of the jungle and the logic of cowboys: This is the only language the United States knows.

The People's bureau affirmed that these barbarous U.S. acts are considered a flagrant violation of all internationally recognized laws.

JANA has learned that the SPLAJ has submitted a note to the Arab League, the United Nations, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement explaining the U.S. attacks on the Jamahiriyah.

Masses' Statement

NC200705 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] The popular masses in Tripoli and Bengasi last night staged a demonstration of anger and defiance against the aggression that the U.S. aircraft carried out against two Libyan aircraft.

In their slogans the masses affirmed their determination to confront these aggressions and their readiness to fight for every inch of their land and their gains, irrespective of the sacrifices. They also affirmed their readiness to respond to the order to die to defend the Great 1 September Revolution and to stand firm against all terrorist plots being hatched against it--plots that are aimed at undermining the gains the people have achieved through their great revolution.

The popular masses in Tripoli and Bengasi issued a statement affirming the determination of the Libyan Arab people to resist U.S. aggression and to deter the aggressors with all available strength. The statement also affirms that the aggression the U.S. aircraft carried out against the two Libyan aircraft within Libyan airspace and waters exposes the true aggressive intentions of U.S. imperialism and expresses the reality of U.S. terrorism.

The statement denounces the dirty alliance between U.S. imperialism and its agents in Egypt and Sudan, noting that agreement in timing between the U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab territorial waters and the Egyptian military maneuvers on the Jamahiriyah's borders exposes the reality of the aggression being planned against our people and our achievements. The statement says that the Libyan Arab people will resist unt death in order to defend their revolution and repulse the oppressive aggressors.

The statement declares that the masses of the Arab people in Libya are aware of the reality of the leader of international terrorism and that they will face all challenges and destroy U.S. interests everywhere.

The statement points out that the masses of our people are strong in their revolution and are able and accept the challenge in all its forms, their slogan being victory or martyrdom. The statement also affirms the readiness of the Libyan Arab people to carry out the order to die in order to create a free and dignified life and their readiness to sacrifice martyrs for the firm and immortal principles in the society of happiness and freedom, the society of the era of the masses.

London Spokesman's Comments

LD191407 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1347 GMT 19 Aug 81

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Excerpts] The United States, assisted by Egypt, is attempting to destabilise the Libyan Government of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, according to Dr (Omar Sodani) [name as received], chief spokesman at the Libyan Peoples Bureau in London. Dr (Sodani) was commenting on the shooting down of two Libyan aircraft by American jets in the Mediterranean today.

Dr (Sodani) said: "The Americans have been manoeuvring in our territorial waters for some time. American behavior has been provocative, including statements by officials that they want to get rid of Al-Qadhdhafi and destabilise the regime in Libya.

"They have said they will give military support to anyone who will carry out military action against Libya.

"The Egyptians are manoeuvring on our eastern frontier. This action has taken place since President as-Sadat's visit to Washington."

Dr (Sodani) added: "The events taking place now are in our territorial waters and air space. It is not for the United States to say what our territorial limits are.

"We do not have a dispute with our neighbours on this issue. It is the Americans who are foreigners in the area."

Lebanon Force's Cable

NC200612 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] The Libyan Arab revolutionary force in Lebanon has held a meeting in which it discussed the dimensions of the U.S. terrorist provocations against the Jamahiriyah and its leader. The Libyan Arab revolutionary force has sent a cable to the brother leader in which it declared that martyrdom is its aim, that the Great 1 September Revolution is its course and that the Green Book is its ideology. The force has also declared that it has accepted the U.S. challenge as a revolutionary challenge. It has affirmed that the revolutionary force is able to reach Reagan and anyone who tries to harm Libya's leader and revolution.

Solidarity Group's Statement

LD201031 Tripoli JANA in English 0941 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 20 August (JANA)--Representatives of the Permanent Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People and its Central Cause--Palestine--held an emergency meeting yesterday to discuss American imperialist provocations and threat of direct aggression against the Jamahiriyah people.

The two secretariats issued a statement denouncing the treacherous American aggression and declaring their solidarity with the Jamahiriyah people. They also called on all Arab and international progressive forces to take an immediate initiative and all necessary measures.

They also sent cables of protest and denunciation to the UN secretary general, the Security Council president, the Arab League secretary general, the Organization of African Unity, the president of the Non-aligned Movement countries and the chairman of the Islamic Conference. Similar cables were sent to national and international organizations throughout the world.

'CONTRADICTIONS' IN U.S. STATEMENTS REPORTED

NC200752 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Larry Hamilton, the official spokesman of the U.S. war ministry [as heard], has stated that he does not know whether the U.S. F-14 aircraft were hit or whether the U.S. pilots were injured. This statement by the U.S. war ministry's spokesman is considered a confirmation and admission of the downing of a U.S. warplane, which has been announced by the military spokesman of the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

A clear contradiction has emerged in the official statements made by U.S. administration and war ministry officials. This clearly confirms that the maneuvers carried out by the U.S. 6th Fleet were indeed carried out inside Libyan territorial waters and that the U.S. aircraft had begun the aggression against the two Libyan aircraft which were on a routine reconnaissance flight within Libyan waters and airspace.

While the U.S. war ministry's official spokesman, Hamilton, stated that the U.S. aircraft were parked aboard the aircraft carrier Nimitz, which is taking part in the maneuvers, the U.S. war minister announced in his press conference yesterday at the war ministry that the two Libyan aircraft did not fly over the fleet's units. Meanwhile, a U.S. war ministry official has told correspondents that the U.S. aircraft were on patrol duty.

In reply to a question as to whether the two Libyan aircraft had threatened the U.S. aircraft carrier Nimitz, the U.S. war minister in his press conference said: No.

This flagrant contradiction between the U.S. officials constitutes an explicit admission that:

1. The U.S. aircraft were not, as the U.S. officials claimed, parked aboard the aircraft carrier, but were carrying out provocative flights, and that they were the first to open fire--something that was confirmed by a U.S. war ministry official, who admitted that the U.S. aircraft were not aboard the aircraft carrier but were carrying out what he described as patrol duties.

2. The two Libyan aircraft were carrying out routine reconnaissance and the the U.S. aircraft, as the U.S. officials have admitted, initiated the attack.

A U.S. White House spokesman has admitted that two warships attached to the U.S. 6th Fleet were inside Libyan territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra when the two Libyan aircraft were attacked by the U.S. aircraft. The official spokesman revealed that U.S. President Reagan personally ordered that the U.S. 6th Fleet hold maneuvers inside Libyan waters. The statements of the U.S. White House spokesman reveal the clear contradiction in the official statements issued by the U.S. administration and confirm that the U.S. 6th Fleet carried out its maneuvers inside Libyan territorial waters in an open and provocative manner.

Meanwhile, an official spokesman of the U.S. war ministry has announced that the U.S. 6th Fleet's maneuvers in Libyan waters in the Gulf of Sidra concluded at 1700 GMT, or 1900 Libyan time, yesterday. The units of the U.S. 6th Fleet which took part in these maneuvers have withdrawn outside the Libyan territorial waters.

AFP had reported yesterday at noon that the U.S. war minister stated that the U.S. 6th Fleet maneuvers inside Libyan territorial waters would be concluded at 1700 GMT, or 1900 Libyan time. It is noteworthy that these maneuvers were scheduled to continue until 23 August.

MILITARY SPOKESMAN REPORTS U.S. F-14 DOWNED

LD191734 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1709 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Aug (JANA)--A military spokesman made a statement this afternoon in which he confirmed the downing of an American military F-14 aircraft when this morning eight American aircraft of the American 6th Fleet intercepted two Libyan aircraft and opened fire on them while they were carrying out a routine reconnaissance operation in the Libyan skies and territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra. Helicopters belonging to the American airfleet were seen trying to rescue the American pilot, whose aircraft fell into the sea.

Wreckage Reportedly Found

LD191904 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1840 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Aug (JANA)--A military spokesman at 1930 today announced that the Libyan Arab Navy has found the wreckage of the U.S. plane which was shot down this morning. The plane was one of eight planes belonging to the U.S. 6th Fleet which opposed two Libyan planes and fired on them while they were on a routine reconnaissance mission inside the air space of and over the territorial waters of the Gulf of Sidra.

PILOTS DISCUSS ENGAGEMENT WITH U.S. PLANES

NC200608 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] JANA correspondents have met with the two Libyan pilots whose aircraft were subjected to an aggression by eight U.S. aircraft in Libyan airspace and territorial waters yesterday morning. During this meeting, which took place last night, the two pilots pointed out that they were carrying out a routine reconnaissance mission with Libyan airspace and waters at 0700 yesterday, 19 August 1981, when we [as heard] were attacked by eight U.S. F-14 aircraft and they opened fire on us. We returned the fire and hit one of them. We saw it catch fire and fall into the sea.

PRESENCE OF U.S. FLEET IN MEDITERRANEAN CRITICIZED

LD191918 Tripoli JANA in English 1709 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Aug (JANA)--The American administration is deliberately escalating world tension through practicing an aggressive policy based on hegemony and usurpation of the freedom of the peoples opposed to America's terrorist line of undermining peace and stability.

The American Sixth Fleet, roaming the Mediterranean in a shameful exhibition of American terrorist policy, is one of the instruments of this imperialist onslaught against the peoples. The past few years have witnessed provocative activities by this fleet, primarily directed against Jamahiriyah.

CORRECTION TO LIAISON BUREAU STATEMENT ON MANEUVERS

The following correction to the item entitled "Foreign Liaison Bureau Statement on U.S. Maneuvers," published in the 19 August Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT on page Q 1, are supplied from a Tripoli Domestic Service broadcast in Arabic at 1230 GMT on 19 August: On page Q 1, at the beginning of the seventh line of the first paragraph, substitute the phrase "prohibited training area HLR5 [as heard]" for the phrase area of [words indistinct]."

TUNISIA

CAID ES-SEBSI, PLO'S QADDUMI HOLD TALKS 18 AUG

LD181458 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1030 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Tunis, 18 Aug (TAP)--Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid es-Sebsi this morning held talks here with the head of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi.

Following the meeting Faruq Qaddumi said that they had reviewed the development of events in the Middle East, particularly the escalating Israeli acts of aggression and the fact that the enemy had been compelled to accept a cease-fire and the positive effects of this Palestinian victory.

Faruq Qaddumi added that during the meeting it was emphasized that it is necessary to preserve Arab solidarity and to strengthen it in order to confront the new challenges. He said that Beji Caid es-Sebsi reaffirmed Tunisia's support for the Palestinian issue and its total backing for the just struggle of the Palestinian revolution.

ETHIOPIA

AL-QADHDHAFI EXPECTED ON OFFICIAL VISIT 20 AUG

EA192009 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Comrade Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great Al-Fatah revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, will arrive in Addis Ababa tomorrow on an official visit to socialist Ethiopia. According to the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the head of state of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will pay an official visit to Ethiopia at the invitation of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam.

KENYA

ENVIRONMENT MINISTER RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSMAN

EA191204 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The government was undertaking studies with a view of introducing certain wild animals for food. This was disclosed by the minister for environment and natural resources, Mr Omanga, when he received the visisting American congressman, Mr David Bowen, accompanied by the American ambassador to Kenya, Mr Harrop, who called on him in his office yesterday. Mr Omanga said that the government was spending a lot of money on the conservation and maintenance of wildlife resources in the country.

Mr Bowen told the minister that the American Government was ready to share experiences in conservation efforts as well as helping in areas such as food production and singled out fish farming as an example.

SOMALIA

MOGADISHU REPORTS ON DOWNING OF LIBYAN AIRCRAFT

EA191952 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The American Government may call for a UN Security Council session to condemn the attack by Libyan warplanes against U.S. warplanes that were on a normal military exercise in the Mediterranean Sea area. This was contained in a statement from the U.S. State Department. The report adds that the UN secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, has already briefed the members of the Security Council.

An urgent meeting of the NATO countries was to be held in Brussels this afternoon, so that the American Government could brief them on the Libyan attack and how [words indistinct]. The Libyan planes, type Su-22, manufactured by the USSR were downed by two F-14 planes from the U.S. Navy's 6th Fleet. This incident followed an attack by the Libyan planes on the U.S. planes in the international waters of the Mediterranean Sea.

This was stated by a spokesman for the Pentagon. The spokesman, Capt (Harry Herman), said the two U.S. planes were 60 miles from the southern shores of the Mediterranean when the Libyan planes attacked them. The position of the Libyan pilots is not known nor has it been reported if the American planes sustained any damage.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

LIBYAN TRAINING FOR OPPOSITION GROUP ALLEGED

AB191744 Paris AFP in English 1711 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 19 Aug (AFP)--The leader of the banned Central African National Liberation Movement, Iddi Lala, has alleged that members of the rival opposition group, the Ubangi Patriotic Front-Workers Party, are receiving military training in Libya. In a communique received here today, Mr Lala said that three contingents of young militants of the organization led by Abel Goumba had gone to Libya for the training. Mr Goumba's group presented himself as non-violent, but was preparing for war, he said. [sentence as received]

Mr. Lala's movement, a breakway from Mr Goumba's organization, claimed responsibility for the bombing of a cinema in Bangui on July 14 in which three people were killed and about 30 wounded. The action was condemned by Mr Goumba as indiscriminate terrorism.

ECONOMIC CRISIS THREATENS COUNTRY'S STABILITY

AB151356 Paris AFP in English 1328 GMT 15 Aug 81

[By Bernard Decioanni]

[Text] Bangui, 15 Aug (AFP)--Bangui's deepening economic crisis is threatening the stability of the tiny landlocked Central African Republic and the future of President David Dacko's government, observers here said today.

Four opposition parties have called for the immediate resignation of Mr Dacko in order to avert the imminent threat of civil war or a military coup, a spokesman for one of the parties told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Meanwhile, food supplies for this city of some 300,000 were increasingly scarce and people were reportedly having trouble getting enough to eat. In addition, Bangui's 25,000 civil servants have not been paid in 45 days.

The four parties--the Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People, the Republican Party for Progress, the Ubangui Patriotic Front and the Independent Group of Reflection and Action--have said they will issue a common programme that will be applicable immediately after the departure of Mr Dacko.

However, at ceremonies marking the Central African Republic's 21st anniversary of independence on Wednesday, Mr Dacko accused the opposition of using fascist and terrorist methods, and dismissed any possibility of his stepping down.

But observers consider Mr Dacko's hold on power as weak and charge that he has limited political freedoms.

The opposition, they say, while theoretically united, appears split. Some were former supporters of the tyrannical regime of Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who was overthrown in a coup in September.

The Republic's political problems are apparently being exacerbated by Bangui's rocky economic situation. In the past six months, top civil servants have been sacked under a economic rebuilding programme advised by the International Monetary Fund. The army of unpaid civil servants leave their offices each day shortly after showing up for work. What's the point of working if we are not paid and if we no longer are guaranteed jobs, the government workers say.

Unlike his predecessor, Mr Dacko has prohibited civil servants from taking part in non-government business.

On Bangui's outskirts and slums live 20,0000 "gobodes--the unemployed." It was in one of the these communities that four people were killed and 100 were injured in demonstrations following Mr Dacko's election victory in March.

Meanwhile, discontent and corruption seem to be a part of everyday life in Bangui. Police reportedly conjure up non-existent traffic violations that can be dropped for 12,000 CFA francs (80 dollars). Bangui's European population were once the brunt of the tactic, but now locals are increasingly affected by it. The examples (of corruption) always come from the top, some citizens say. And as times get tougher, Bangui's street crime seems to be growing.

The situation has prompted some citizens to wish for a return of the days of Bokassa--at least certain days. "We are speaking of the Bokassa of the years 1965-70 before he was ousted by President Dacko and not the bloody tyranny that followed, one Bangui resident said.

But economics is thought to provide the key to the problems. Our politicians are lost if they don't understand that the Central African people are hungry, said one eminent local economist. However, no easy answers are in sight.

Two years after Mr Dacko's rise to power, the republic is strapped with a growing foreign debt while two sectors of its agricultural industry, the mainstay of the country's economy which employs 80 percent of all workers, are in a beleagured state. Cotton production has fallen from 57,000 tons in 1970 to 23,000 tons this year, while coffee production has dropped from 20,000 tons to 13,000 tons during the same period.

CHAD

UNHCR TO STOP ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN KOUSSERI

AB191118 Paris AFP in French 1036 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 19 Aug (AFP)--It was learned from authorized sources in Ndjamena on Wednesday that the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) has decided to stop its assistance to some 60,000 Chadian refugees established at Kousseri in northern Cameroon in order to encourage their repatriation.

It was explained, however, that the UNHCR will continue to distribute food in the Chadian capital to refugees who agree to definitely return to their country. The decision to stop the assistance was made recently during a meeting held in Ndjamena by the tripartite commission in charge of the problem of Chadian refugees which is composed of representatives of Chad, Cameroon and the UNHCR.

The commission, which was created on 8 May this year, also decided to move the Chadian refugees who may refuse to be repatriated and establish them in the cotton-producing region of Adamoua near the town of Ngaoundere in northern Cameroon, about 500 km from Ndjamena.

NIGERIA

LAGOS BLAMES CURRENT OIL GLUT ON SAUDI ARABIA

AB201031 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary on OPEC ministerial council meeting in Geneva]

[Text] The OPEC meeting is at the insistence of Nigeria in consultation with Algeria and Libya, who have been seriously affected by the current glut in the international oil market. The purpose of the meeting is for OPEC member states to bargain for a new price formula to deal with the problem of the excess supply. The ultimate aim is to arrive at unified prices on a common base with differentials added for quality.

The present glut in the oil market has been blamed on the refusal of Saudi Arabia to come to terms with other OPEC members on the need to cut production and to increase the price of its crude.

Last May, 10 member states of the organization, including Nigeria, agreed to a 10-percent cut in production while 2 others, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, consented to reduce their production level by 15 percent. Saudi Arabia, whose output comprises nearly half of the total OPEC production, refused at that time to make a firm commitment to reduce production and has continued to maintain an embarrasingly high level of production. It also refused to raise the price of its crude, so as to bring it in line with the prices of other OPEC member states. The Saudi argument was that an increase in oil prices would not ultimately favor the producing countries themselves as it can worsen or prolong the overall world economic recession. It was contended that continued recession would damage OPEC investments in the world and encourage the industrialized nations themselves to pursue with more vigor the search for alternative sources of energy.

At that time the Saudi Arabian view did not find much favor in OPEC circles as it was considered as being too lenient and favorable to Western interests. The main task of the current meeting will therefore be to pressurize the Saudis into agreeing to reduce output and to bring the price of their crude oil in conformity with the rest of OPEC. It has already been noted that Riyadh's decision to produce over 10 million barrels a day is one of the main factors responsible for the present glut. By producing at that level, the Saudis have established a daily surplus of 2 to 3 million barrels. That apart, by selling below other OPEC nations, it has forced other members to offer unaccepted prices for their crude oil.

Members of the OPEC long strategy committee comprising Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Venezuela and Saudi Arabia itself, have recommended a reference price of $37 for the best African crude, and this is viewed as a good basis for compromise. The $37 reference price would mean a price increase of about $3 by Saudi Arabia and a reduction of about $2 to $3 by other OPEC nations. But a compromise on prices that is not accompanied by a Saudi commitment to reduce output will not end the current glut.

For Nigeria, the current OPEC meeting is one of great significance, as the nation's economy is now invariably tied to the fluctuating forces of the international oil market. Already the country is now experiencing the effects of the 40-percent reduction in output. This apart, there has been a propaganda campaign that countries like Nigeria, Algeria, Libya and Indonesia were seeking increases in prices--because of pressing economic problems--that cannot be easily met. Some observers at home have already expressed the opinion that OPEC, as a commodity cartel, is no longer serving the best interests of Nigeria. They have, therefore, advocated that Nigeria should leave the organization and seek independent pricing [word indistinct] for the country's crude.

Examples of other Third World countries who are not members of OPEC--such as The Congo, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Syria, Peru and Colombia--are cited to strengthen this argument. However, the solution to the problem of the nation's economic dependence on oil will not be a resignation from OPEC. The organization is still very relevant to its member countries. The answer, therefore, lies in the diversification of the country's sources of revenue, because a (?lopsided) economy is not in the best interest of any nation. As of now, what is needed to keep the nation's economy afloat is able fiscal management.

THREE TRIBUNE JOURNALISTS ARRESTED, LATER RELEASED

AB191245 Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Lagos, 19 Aug (AFP)--Three journalists from the TRIBUNE group of opposition newspapers were arrested and later released on Monday at Ibadan where the papers are based, according to press reports here. It was the second time in two weeks that journalists from the TRIBUNE group, owned by Chief Obafemi Awolowo, leader of the opposition Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), have been the target of police action.

No reason was given for the arrests of Banji Ogundele, editor-in-chief of the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE, Jide Pinheiro, editor-in-chief of the SUNDAY TRIBUNE, and TRIBUNE reporter Dare Afolabi.

It was believed, however, that they were related to a recent newspaper article implicating policemen in acts of priacy committed in Nigerian territorial waters.

The publishers, editor-in-chief and editor of the TRIBUNE are currently facing charges of sedition brought by the Federal Government as a result of another article. That story accused President Shehu Shagari of offering bribes to members of the federal legislature to enable his National Party of Nigeria (NPN) to maintain its rule.

Two other newspapers, owned by state governments ruled by opposition parties, the Ibadan-based SKETCH and the Jos-based STANDARD, have also been the target of police action in the last two weeks.

SENEGAL

DIOUF, GAMBIA'S JAWARA HOLD TALKS, CALL FOR UNITY

AB200924 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] This morning Presidents Dawda Jawara and Abdou Diouf spoke in favor of the rapid creation of Senegambia at a working session they held at the presidential palace in the presence of the prime minister, Habib Thiam, the speaker of the Gambian National Assembly, Sir Alieu Jack, and several Gambian and Senegalese ministers.

The main aim of this meeting was to present to President Abdou Diouf a motion of thanks adopted on 17 August 1981 by the Gambian National Assembly. Thus the Gambian parliament sent this motion [words indistinct], a motion addressed to the Senegalese head of state, his government and our people for the aid given to Gambia during the recent events. The Gambian parliament decided to present a motion of thanks on its own behalf, on behalf of all the Gambian people, addressed to His Excellency Mr Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal and through him to the government and the brother people of Senegal for the opportune aid given to Gambia by the Republic of Senegal.

The motion reiterated to His Excellency President Abdou Diouf the commitment of Gambia to continue to cooperate with the sister Republic of Senegal in the general framework of Sene-Gambian cooperation and, in the present context, in accordance with the security and defense pact. It took into account the great threat to the security, the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Gambia, as well as the destruction of goods and persons which took place without any discrimination following the abortive armed rebellion which was launched against our country, a peace-loving and democratic country by a band of Gambian traitors who fear neither God nor man, who do not know what the word fatherland means and who had gone astray and were supported by foreign evil forces. It expressed due thanks for the efficient and opportune aid that the Senegalese Government and brother Senegalese people gave to the Gambian Government and people in the framework of Sene-Gambian cooperation in general and in the framework of the mutual defense and security pact. It congratulated the Senegalese Armed Forces for their courage in the efficient operation they carried out and offered their sincere condolences to the families and relatives of the valiant Senegalese soldiers who lost their lives while defending our dear country.

Speaking on this occasion, President Dawda Jawara expressed his gratitude and that of the Gambian Government and people for the human sacrifices Senegal made for his country. He also emphasized the brotherly links between the Senegalese and Gambian peoples.

Speaking of the privileged cooperation ties existing between the two countries, he considered that the recent events strengthened them even more and made it necessary to strengthen them further. Our duty as leaders is to find in the near future, the best formula for cooperation which will go further than the integration of security services which we undertook recently, the Gambian president went on to say.

Mr Dawda Jawara, who deplored the losses incurred by the Senegalese families, decided to pay compensation to the families of the dead soldiers as well as those wounded during the operations in Gambia by giving them the sum of $1 million. That is 300 million CFA francs. He also decided to decorate them with Gambian medals as a sign of gratitude for their services.

In response, President Abdou Diouf, after welcoming Sir Dawda Jawara and his delegation, explained that in intervening in Gambia the Senegalese troops went to help their own relatives because the same people are found in Gambia and Senegal. He also paid tribute to those who fell on the battlefield while defending the security of both Gambia and Senegal before expressing satisfaction with the regained stability and liberty.

The head of state also appreciated the gesture of President Jawara of according compensation to the wounded soldiers and the families of the dead. You could have used this money for the reconstruction of your country which has been gravely destroyed following the events, he said to his Gambian counterpart. He sincerely thanked his Gambian counterpart, as well as the speaker of the National Assembly, Sir Alieu Jack, for the resolution adopted. At present, President Abdou Diouf added, we have to turn to the future and in order to avoid a repetition the situation that we have just experienced, we now have to construct Senegambia, and thus prove that we can succeed. We now have to unite, the president of the republic said, adding that it is our duty and we have to meet very soon in the interest of our two peoples.

Let us note that this morning, soon after arrival in Dakar President Dawda Jawara paid a visit to the Senegalese soldiers wounded during the Gambian operations. From the Ouakam clinic he went to main hospital. Let us note finally that these wounded soldiers are being treated there.

Jawara Explains Proposal

AB192103 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Statement made to unidentified reporter by Gambian President Dawda Jawara in Dakar on 19 August 1981 before his departure for Banjul with the question in French and Jawara's answer in English--recorded]

[Text] Senegambia will soon be a reality. A suggestion has been made for the creation of a confederation in which each state will retain its sovereignty. Experts and ministers of both countries will meet soon to study this issue. This revelation was made this afternoon by President Dawda Jawara before his departure for Banjul to our reporter.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, everyone knows that Gambia and Senegal are the same people because of their geographical and cultural links, although they are two separate states. The recent events which took place in Banjul highlighted this reality. Mr President, is it not time this reality is put into a more concrete form by the integration of the two states, in the framework of a political reorganization which could be a union, a federation or a confederation? Mr President, did you discuss this issue with President Abdou Diouf?

[Answer] Yes indeed, we discussed this and many other questions of vital importance to our two peoples and nations. First of all, I came here, or one of the purposes of my coming here was to visit members of the Senegalese Armed Forces who took part in the operation to quell the recent rebellion in Gambia and to visit those of them who were wounded and also to sympathize with the relatives of those who lost their lives, 34 of them, (?during the upsurge).

At the same time, I took the opportunity to have meaningful discussions with my friend and brother, President Abdou Diouf and members of the government and naturally, the relationship and the future relationship of The Gambia and Senegal came up for discussion.

I have already given as my view that the nature of our relationship is such that it is necessary for us to have integrated security services between our two countries and I would even go further to say that it is even necessary to integrate our defense services. But in order to do this, it is necessary to amend the constitutions of both Senegal and The Gambia and I gave it as my view that in that case we ought to look at this (?fact of) integration not only in the areas of security and defense, but in other areas in which it might be useful for the two countries to integrate. This can be done only under the framework of a confederation of our states, that is each state, Senegal and Gambia, retaining its independence and its sovereignty but sharing vital (?services) between them; that is security, defense and any other areas where it might be in the interest of our two peoples to share common (?integrated services).

So, I have put this proposal to my Senegalese counterpart and ministers and we have decided to instruct our ministers and officials to look into this matter and give us their advice so that we can take any concrete proposals to our cabinets, that is our cabinet, and to our parliaments. [end recording]

ANGOLA

ANC PRESIDENT TAMBO ARRIVES IN LUANDA FOR TALKS

EA191206 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Oliver Tambo, president of the South African ANC, arrived in Luanda from the Republic of Zambia the day before yesterday for talks with our officials on the situation in southern Africa. Oliver Tambo, who is leading a delegation of his movement, told ANGOP that the ANC was anxious about the minority Pretoria regime's stepped-up actions against the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and also against the frontline states, particularly our country. Referrring to the political-military situation in South Africa, the president of the ANC said that his movement and the people who are being oppressed in South Africa are intensifying the fight in all fields toward eliminating the Pretoria regime.

PICTURE OF DEAD SOUTH AFRICAN SOLDIER PUBLISHED

AB191400 Paris AFP in French 1318 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Luanda, 19 Aug (AFP)--The JORNAL DE ANGOLA (official newspaper of the ruling party) on Wednesday published the picture of a South African soldier killed on 15 August during fighting between the Angolan and South African forces in the southern part of Angola. The fighting took place, according to Luanda, between the cities of Xangongo and Cuhama (Cunene Province), 100 km inside the Angolan territory and resulted in the death of four Angolan soldiers.

According to JORNAL DE ANGOLA, the presence of the South African soldier, a white man painted black, disproves recent allegations by the South African authorities that there are no South African soldiers in Angola.

BERNARDO DE SOUSA INTERVIEWED IN HUNGARY

For comments on South African attacks and the purpose of his visit to Hungary by Bernardo de Sousa, member of the MPLA-Labor Party and secretary of the People's Assembly, see page F 4 of the Hungary section of the 17 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

ZAMBIA

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR 3-WEEK STUDY TOUR IN USSR

CA181244 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] A two-man party delegation led by the northern province Central Committee member, Mr Joseph Mutale, last night left for a 3-week study tour of the Soviet Union. Mr Mutale said his delegation was going at the invitation of the Soviet Union's Communist Party. Speaking at Lusaka's international airport before departure, he said the exchange of visits by party leaders at all levels should be encouraged to further strengthen the relations between Zambia and the Soviet Union. His delegation will study how the Communist Party is managed and operates. Mr Mutale is accompanied by secretary of the Women's League at Freedom House Mrs Christine (Walubita) and also on the same plane was a 17-man Zambian hockey team which left for Moscow for friendly matches against the Soviet Union team.